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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL. XVII NO. 291– BOMBAY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1929. ONE ANNA

GALE STILL RAGES IN BRITAIN.

—:o:—

Rough Seas And Pouring Rain Continue.

7 DEATHS ASHORE.

AIR MINISTRY FORECAST.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

For the fourth day the gale raged wildly as ever over Western Europe and the Air Ministry predicts more. It has been possible, however, to resume the cross-channel services although passages are very rough. The port of Folkestone is still closed.

The Channel Islands are isolated by sea since Thursday. The west-coast lifeboats were very busy.

At Torbay the crew were out for 26 hours on end. At Padstow and Clovelly lifeboats were out, all through the night trying to help the distressed vessel "Britannic."

WORST EXPERIENCE.

Captain of a Clovelly lifeboat with 25 years' service said this was his worst experience. They were tossed about the Channel for five hours before reaching the station.

Seven deaths occurred ashore owing to falling trees and chimneys. Two men from the Destroyer "Walpole" were washed overboard and drowned.

Squally westerly winds and pouring rain ushered in the fifth day of the storm. The first boat on the cross-Channel service for three days, the "Maid of Orleans" left Folkestone this morning in the teeth of sixty-mile-hour gale.

Services have been resumed from Dover.—Reuter.

L. RAMJI.

who along with Godambe shared the bowling honours of the day.

BAN ON "SAK" TO REMAIN.

—:o:—

Mr. Benn Adamant.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Shakespeare asked whether Mr. Wedgwood Benn would remove the ban on Mr. Saklatvala attending the Indian National Congress. Mr. Benn replied that he could not alter his decision.

Mr. Shakespeare asked if it was not extremely harsh to prevent an ex-member of the House of Commons from returning to his native land and he suggested that Mr. Benn was rebuked by his own speeches on the subject.

Mr Benn replied that he did not like doing it but he had to consider the very delicate situation in India.—Reuter.

"CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF SUBJECT TO REBEL".

"It Would Be A Bold Policeman Who Can Arrest Growth Of Ideas."

MR. SINHA'S ARGUMENTS IN MEERUT CASE.

"Mere Expression Of Views Against King-Ship Is No Treason:"

MEERUT, Dec. 9.

Mr. Deokriprasad Sinha, Senior Defence Counsel, began arguments on behalf of the defence to-day. The Public Prosecutor, he recalled, had been at pains to show that this was not a prosecution for holding opinions. Mr. Sinha declared that if they carefully analysed the evidence on record they found that it was nothing else but that. The accused were indicted because they were supposed to belong to the Third International. The "sine qua non" of their offence was their alleged profession of Communism and the opening speech of the Prosecution Counsel had been more like an impeachment of political views that had unsettled the present order of society rather than an explanation of the activities alleged against the accused.

Ever since the termination of the last European War the challenge of Communism had given a rude shock to the current political ideals and economic concepts and most of the ruling Powers of the world, particularly those enjoying a comfortable possession of large colonies and dependencies, had felt their position insecure under the impact of the ideas generated by the sufferings and turmoil left in the track of the War. The men who for centuries had exploited labour in order to enjoy unearned increments from land and capital had carried on a systematic campaign against what they described as the "Red Terror."

TYRANNY OF WEALTH.

Mr. Sinha feared that in such circumstances there was the grave danger that organised political hatred against Communist ideas and activities might twist and turn judicial forms and precedents and convert them into a fresh instrument for suppressing a just resentment against the oppression and the tyranny of wealth.

Mr. Sinha stated that in his own part of the country (Bihar and Orissa) it was a common feature of a big estate that some tenants became restive and did not submit to unjust exactions of the landlord. A campaign of expensive and ruinous litigation was started against the vocal ones and the machinery of law and order was misused to serve the cause of tyranny of wealth. Similarly the accused in this case who, despite adverse circumstances had been doing their best to allay the suffering of poverty and social degradation had been dragged from their distant homes and placed on an exceedingly protracted trial in unfamiliar and inhospitable surroundings with no resources to meet an expensive attack and deprived of the only institution which could satisfactorily appreciate the effect of their writings and speeches, namely, a trial by jury.

PROSECUTING IDEAS.

Mr. Sinha continued that to proclaim that this was not a case of prosecuting ideas was a mockery that would have caused amusement had it not been for the tragic consequences with which the accused in the dock are faced. Half of them would have to spend the rest of their lives in trying to understand the literal meanings of half the number of exhibits filed against them.

FIRST LEARNED COMMUNISM IN COURT!

He gave the instance of accused Gaurishanker who from the viewpoint of the prosecution was an important accused but they had all found his mental and intellectual limitations and probably first lessons he had received in the rudiments of Communist philosophy was in the Court during the progress of the enquiry. Yet in all seriousness and at the risk of being condemned to penal servitude for life he has been called upon by the prosecution to explain why 80 years back and 6,000 miles away Karl Marx propounded his theory of rent and wages or why in the distant land of Russia distinguished thinkers like Lenin, Stalin and Bukharin had advocated the dictatorship of the proletariat in the place of the good old dictatorship of wealth, pride and selfishness. ("Hear, hear" and laughter in the dock.)

POLICEMAN TO ARREST IDEAS."

Proceeding Mr. Sinha stated that this was the first systematic pro-

(Continued from column 7).

tween 600 and 10,000 strong. They have now gone south.

"Suffolk" has left for Nanking but it is not expected that British residents will be required to take refuge aboard the vessels. The British cruiser "Berwick" and destroyers "Bruce", "Stormcloud" and "Serapis" have left Hongkong for Shanghai. The first-named will remain at Shanghai and others will go up the river. The police without difficulty have suppressed looting in the suburbs by small gangs of soldiers and hooligans.—Reuter.

GODAMBE.

who was responsible for the cheap dismissal of Parsi players in the second innings.

FOREIGNERS EVACUATE NANKING.

—:o:—

75 British and American Women and Children In Shanghai.

INSURGENTS ACTIVE.

RAILS FROM BRIDGE REMOVED.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Shanghai—Seventy-five British and American women and children evacuated from Nanking have arrived here. More are expected tomorrow.

All foreigners have left Ichang. The Shanghai-Nanking Railway was again cut this morning.

The insurgents have removed rails from bridge twenty-five miles from Shanghai.

The Nationalist Government has decided to defend Nanking and Shanghai vigorously, meanwhile negotiating and offering their enemies posts in Government.—Reuter.

Police Suppress Looting In Suburbs.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Shanghai.—Repairs have been effected to the Shanghai-Nanking Railway which had been cut by rebels who are anything be-

(Continued in Column 6.)

BRITISH STEAMER SET FIRE TO.

Pirates Attack Passengers With Gunshots.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Hong Kong.—The arrival of the steamer "Haiching" at Kowloon Bay revealed a most sensational piracy stormy in China seas for many years. "Haiching" left Swatow on Saturday with three hundred passengers including one Englishman and three American ladies. Thirty pirate passengers attacked the bridge one morning with revolver shots accompanied by bloodcurdling yells. The officers and Indian guards rushed to defend the bridge which, as a precautionary measure, had been surrounded by barbed wire. Though the Chief Officer and Third Officer were seriously injured the pirates were driven back, but they again stormed the bridge. The officers dazzled them with torch lights and at the same time picked off the ruffians one by one. Sniping continued for two or three hours.

DECK SET FIRE TO.

The pirates then set fire to the deck near the bridge but wind blew the flames against the pirates. Panic ensued, Chinese passengers swarming decks, fighting and howling and clambering into life boats three of which were overturned throwing their occupants into the sea. In response to an S. O. S. destroyer "Stirling" arrived at five in the morning when the fire was at its height. The blue-jackets soon extinguished it and rounded up and bound the surviving pirates. It is believed that twelve were killed in the fighting and that at least sixty Chinese were drowned.

GRUESOME SCENE.

Though crippled "Haiching" arrived at Kowloon Bay on her own steam escorted by destroyers "Sirdar" and "Stirling." The ship's superstructure had been partly burnt away and was still smoking. The scene on the decks was gruesome in the extreme. Corpses covered with blankets were strewn on the decks which were slippery with blood. Luggage, life-belts and cargo were scattered in all directions. The stratagem of blinding the pirates by means of torch lights and the barbed wire which was recently introduced undoubtedly saved the ship.

THE CASUALTIES.

The only casualties among the defenders were the Chief Officer who was shot in the stomach, but who is expected to recover and Third Officer who sucumbed to the shot in the heart and an Indian guard who was hit in the groin. The arrested pirates have mostly received serious injuries and are now in hospital. "Haiching" is the first British vessel attacked by pirates since September 1928.—Reuter.

SHIP SET FIRE TO.

—:o:—

Destroyer To The Rescue.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Hongkong.—The Douglas Steamship Company's steamer "Haiching" of 2,000 tons which left Swatow for Hongkong was attacked by pirates at Chalang Point. The pirates set fire to ship. Chief Officer Terry and third officer Woodward were wounded. The destroyer and tugs went to "Haiching's" assistance. The passengers who were Chinese, were taken aboard destroyer.—Reuter.

LATER.—Woodward has died. All pirates have been captured.—Reuter.

PLIGHT OF MILL WORKERS.

800 Men And Women Starving In Bombay.

LIQUIDATOR UNABLE TO PAY WAGES.

The plight of the poor mill workers in Bombay is really pitiable. The two big strikes have reduced the mill workers to a helpless state. He has lost his wages, his credit and everything. In such pitiable circumstances he is at present working in the mills living from hand to mouth. In such circumstances if a mill closes down or is taken into liquidation he is not only thrown on the street, because he cannot find new employment but he is actually starving. Such is the position of about 800 workmen of the Presidency Mills which have been taken into liquidation. The High Court by an order has appointed Mr. Wadia as the Official Liquidator. It is reported that out of 800 workmen about 650 men and women have not received their wages for 45 days, whereas 150 workmen have not received their wages for two and a half months workmen have not been able to find new employment. As all their efforts to get their overdue wages from the liquidator have failed they have become dissatisfied. As a last resort they in a body waited on the Police Commissioner Mr. Kelly and requested him to save them from starvation. Mr. Kelly gave a sympathetic ear to all their complaints and promised to do his best. We understand that Mr. Kelly has written to the High Court suggesting that the Official Liquidator should take immediate steps to relieve these unfortunate men from being starved. Eight hundred workmen without employment and without means of livelihood! It reflects very badly on this City. We hope the Chief Justice will intervene on behalf of these unfortunate beings and will see that the Official Liquidator pays the overdue wages of these workmen at the earliest opportunity.

WITHDRAW MEERUT CASE.

—:o:—

Move In England.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Until to-day Labour leaders have been urging the withdrawal of Meerut prosecutions had failed to eceive support from any influential section of the Press.

The "Daily Herald's" support was restricted to emphasising the need for confining the prosecutions to overt acts and not for prapagation of views.

The "Manchester Guardian" did not extend even that sympathy. To-day, however, the "Manchester Guarian" has come out with a definite expression of opinion in favour of the withdrawal of the Meerut prosecution. Under the caption "Free Speech in India" the "Manchester Guardian" discusses answers recently given by Mr. Wedgwood Benn to questions in Commons concerning the prosecutions for sedition etc., and says, 'If Mr. Wedgwood Benn were a private member instead of a Member of the Government for India he would have been hardly satisfied with his own answers".

The paper recalls that in many cases of political prosecutions the accused are tried not for any overt acts of conspiring to deprive His Majesty of his sovereignity over India but for propagation of opinions. The paper maintains that if the standards applied to Indian political workers were applied to the Irish Republicans and the South African "secessionists" they will have to be held to be equally guilty with the advocates of Indian Independence and ought to be receiving the same attention.

The paper then invites attention to the Meerut trial and says that the proceedings of that long drawn out trial are furnishing effective material for intensive anti-British propaganda. The paper says "It is able to understand Labour Government's reluctance to repeat Campbell case and concludes British Justice is more important than the convenience of the Government".

Left wing Labour leaders have, it is reliably stated, decided to raise the discussion in the Commons on the question of political prisoners and also the withdrawal of the Meerut case. It is expected that the discussion will take place about December 20.

(Continued on Page 7.)

secution by the Government of men for holding certain ideas and for cherishing certain beliefs even though their actions were not at all contrary to law. Behind the prosecution was clearly discernible the significant finger of the Police-

HINDUS' BIG VICTORY IN QUADRANGULAR.

Ramji And Godambe's Deadly Bowling.

PARSIS ROUTED IN SECOND VENTURE.

PARSIS (1st Innings)	.....	282
PARSIS (2nd Innings)	.....	64
HINDUS (1st Innings)	.....	244
HINDUS (2nd Innings)	.....	103 for 5 wkts.

THE TEAMS.

THE PARSIS:	THE HINDUS:
B. E. Kapadia (Capt.).	D. B. Deodhar (Capt.)
B. K. Kalapesi.	C. K. Naidu.
H. J. Vajifdar.	L. P. Jai.
S. Palsetia.	S. R. Godambe.
P. Palia.	J. G. Navle.
N. D. Marshall.	S. M. Joshi.
S. H. Colah.	L. Ramji.
F. K. Nariman.	V. Merchant.
H. J. Engineer.	S. S. Joshi.
F. E. Kapadia.	C. N. Mehta.
Purviz Mehta.	K. G. Pardeshi.

Umpires: J. Birtwistle and G. M. Shaikh.

Appropriately enough the third day of the final match between the Parsis and Hindus provided the most exciting cricket seen in the tournament this season, and by a strange chance a definite result was reached before the end of the day, thus obviating the necessity of utilising the fourth day allotted.

A DESERVING VICTORY.

The Hindus won by five wickets and deserved to. It was a hard fight all through, the Parsis sticking tenaciously to their opponents till all was over. Brilliant bowling by Ramji and Godambe won for the Hindus the premier honour and these two players are especially to be congratulated.

PARSIS COLLAPSE.

Continuing their first innings on Monday morning the Hindus were disposed of in an hour's play for a total of 244 runs, only 31 runs having been added to the overnight score. With a lead of 38 runs on the first innings the Parsis began their venture confidently, but the biggest possible surprise was in store for them. Ramji and Godambe touched brilliant form and in half an hour half the side was out for a score of 9 runs. Bahadur Kapadia and Colah then made a stand, and it certainly looked as though they would alter the complexion of the game, but at 52 Colah was completely beaten by a perfect ball from Ramji which took his bails and also shattered the Parsis' hopes. For the addition of another twelve runs the remaining batsmen were trundled out. Both Ramji and Godambe had excellent figures.

THE HINDUS WIN THROUGH.

Being set a score of 103 runs for an outright win the Hindus opened their second innings with the idea of scoring runs quickly, but brilliant fielding almost saved the game for the Parsis. Vajifdar, Kalapesi and Palsetia were giving

(Continued on Page 7.)

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8

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In the London Chamber of Commerce, we have for the past twenty-nine years, year after year, secured the highest number of honours, subjects and passes. The latest 1929 results show 120 passes (including 3 Ladies) and 33 honours or distinctions in 15 subjects. 5 students secured the L.C.C. Diploma with Distinction in all subjects of the Diploma.

WERNHER BEIT PRIZE, 1928. awarded in Accountancy Group Diploma among those who secure "Distinction" in all subjects, was secured by a Davar's College boy among thousands competing all over the British Empire (the United Kingdom, the Colonies and Dependancies) in the London Chamber of Comerce Senior Examination. The 1929 declaration of award anxiously awaited.

The G.D.A. passes among those who appeared with College forms 35 per cent., with Extras 40 per cent. The only honour declared in the last four years was ours.

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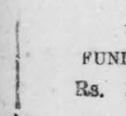

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Bombay Cotton

—: o :—

Bombay, Dec. 9.

The local market opened at Rs. 318/12 for Broach A.-M. delivery and improved to Rs. 319/-. At this level there was some liquidation before the final Bureau report due to night. Liverpool opening cables were 4 points down but prices declined here on Japanese hedge selling The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.-M. 317/10.
Oomra D.-J. 268/12.
Oomra Mar. 275/4.
Oomra May 280.
Bengal D.-J. 214/8
Bengal Mar. 223/8.
Bengal May 229/12.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

Dec.	190.80+0.70
March	191.80+0.60
June	194.70+0.80

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

Bengal 216 D./J.
Bengal 224 March.
Bengal 230 May.
Broach 318 1/2 A./M.
Oomra 270 D./J.
Oomra 276 March.
Oomra 280 May.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

Bengal	229	224	219	213
Sind	234	229	224	218
Punjab	229	224	219	213
Rajputana	229	224	219	213
Oomra No. 3	282	277	272	267
C. P. No. 1	297	292	287	282
C. P. No. 2	289	284	279	274

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Jalna 264
100 Do. Jalgaon 265
200 Gokak Mill Senabad 228/232
100 Ralli Bros. Barwaha 221
100 Do. Lasur 205
100 Do. Buranpur 220
100 P. R. Vakharia Pachor a265
100 Do. Malkapur 270
100 Do. Bodvad 271
100 R. D. Tata & Co. Nimarkedi 273
100 Brual & Co. Kaimganj 221
100 Rathi & Co. Malkapur 272
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Mulkapur 271
100 Kotak & Co. C. P. No. 2 270

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special telegram from their Agents in Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	16
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	9
Ceylon Planters	32/3
Ceylon Rubber	40
Clunes Estates	18
Cochin Rubber	27/8
Eila Tea	145
Estates Co. of Uva	32
Fairlawn Estate	36/3
Frocester Estates	40
Hatbawe Rubber	10
Honiton Rubber	6
Horawala Rubber	35
Indi-Malay Estates	18
Jambulande T. & Rub.	9
Jebong Rubber	11
Kalutara Company	32
Kalutara Rubber	12
Kelani Valley Rub.	25
Langat River	19
Lanka Rubber	60
Lansdowne Rubber	175
Maha Uva Estates	53
Meall Mor Estates	17/8
Mirishena Rubber	40
Narangoda Rubber	22/8
Neuchatel Estates	36
North-Western Rub.	16/8
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	18/8
Rubber Growers'	27/8
Saffragam T. & Rub.	170
Talgaswella Tea	35
Torrington Tea	24
Udabage Tea	47/8
Udapolla Rubber	16
Ullswater Rubber	9
Vogan Tea	37/8
Warriapolla Estate	27

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 7.

Dec. close at s. 9/4 1/4d. up 3/8d.
Mar .close at s 9/11d. up 3/8d.
May close at s 10/1 1/2d. up 1/4d.
Wheat Chicago Market:
Rec. per bushel dol. 1.24-7/8 2-1/2.
Mar. per bushel dol 1.32-1/2—2-1/8.
May per bushel dol. 1.36-1/2—2-1/8.
Argentine Linseed Quotations:
Feb. 19.45—40.
Mar. 19.55—35.
Wheat Cable:
"Liverpool stocks reached peak. Plate news disappointing. Continental demand would mean advance here and requirements from U.S.A. and Canada. Think it a

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.
Bombay, Dec. 9.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 512/ per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/ per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 115/ per ton.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

PRAVITE CABLES.

Norden:—"6-12-29." Speculative interest still lacking, and trade only disposed to buy on recessions. Doubt development pronounced price trend near future."

Harris:—"Cotton probably narrow market for the present but think will ultimately work higher."

Hemelryk:—"Spinners takings so far this season are 6,177,000. "Prebureau liquidation. Expect steadier market soon."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1929-30
Receipts to date 7-12-29	5983000
„ Yesterday do.	41000
Exports to date do.	3263000
Stock at Ports 6-12-29	2538000
„ Interior Towns do.	1452000
„ Liverpool 6-12-29	307000
Visible Supply 6-12-29	5772000
Quantity in Sight do.	10308000
„ out of „ 7-12-29	6159000

INDIAN COTTON CROPS.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

	Arrivals		Bombay Paditar.
Khandwa	Bales	800	275/80
Ujjain	„	300	310/30
Indore	„	300	250/70
Rutlam	„	100	330/80
Yeotmal	„	800	280/85
Senabad	„	200	280/82
Bir	„	200	280
Buranpur	„	250	280/82
Amelner	„	400	272/75
Dhulia	„	450	272/75
Chopda	„	100	265
Nagpur	„	500	282/85
Lyallpur	„	200	340
Onkara	„	350	335/40
Abohar	„	400	—
Tandalianwala	„	100	—
Chandost	„	100	—
Arvi	„	800	295/300
Wardha	Carts	1000	280/85
Wun	„	900	285/88
Pandharkawda	„	500	282/85
Rajputana		—	320/22
Khandesh		—	260/70
Bengal U. P.		—	215/20
Amraoti		—	262/68
Dhamangam		—	262/65
Barsi Kurudwadi		—	262/68
Nanded Latur		—	285/306
Sailu Parbani		—	265/95
Ahmednagar		—	260/62
Jalna		—	265/70
Bijapur		—	265/70
Mathia		—	250/52

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 50/1 Highest Rs. 50/3 Lowest Rs. 49/14 Closing Rs. 50/2.

Groundnuts Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 52/7 Highest Rs. 52/8 Lowest Rs. 52/6/6 Closing Rs. 52/7/6

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Messrs Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram fro mtheir Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices. £
Andhra Valley (7½ p.c. 1933 Notes)	99 10 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	91 0 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd	2 5 0
Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935/45)	90 15 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 16 9
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 15 0
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 11 6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 0 0
French 5 p.c. Rentes	21 5 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	125 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	1 2 0
India 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Stock (1970/55)	62 0 0
India 4 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan 1950/55	93 10 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 2 0
London & Rhodesian Mining and Land	0 2 3
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	0 16 0
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	0 2 3
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	5 7 6
Rangoon Electric Tram and S. Ord.	1 17 6
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	0 0 6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p.c. Deb.	70 0 0
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934/48	98 0 0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	100 0 0
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929/47)	99 15 0
(a) £10/ Shares, £5/ paid up	
(b) £1/ Shares, s. 15/ paid up	

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

Wheat May	7	10	0
Wheat Jan.	7	4	9
Linseed May	12	8	3
Castorseed	9	13	0
Cottonseed	4	3	6
Groundnuts	10	9	0
Teelseed	11	2	0
Linseed bold ready	13	9	0
Linseed Small	13	5	0
Rapeseed Yellow	10	12	0
Rapeseed Brown	10	4	0
Wheat Khandwa		55/60	
Gram Punjab		40/	
Myrabolams.			

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

London Ready 22/10
London Forward 22/11
China Op. 2/2/14 Clo. 2/2/15
American Cent 49/10
Ready 51/8
Magsar Op. 51/6 Clo. 51/7
Posh Op. 51/7 Clo. 57/8
Maha Op. 51/8 Clo. 51/9
Tejimandi Posh /12/
Mahar 1/2

GOLD.

Ready 21/9
Magsar 21/8/3
Posh 21/8
N. City 21/10/6
N. Manohon 21/10/3

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

	To-day	Total
Bengal D/J.	3,200	15,600
Oomra D/J.	2,500	3,900

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 9.

City of Osaka, Charls, Liverpool
Jaff Dawis, Taylor, New York
Cracovia, Quaranttito, Trieste
Kidderpore, Pigot, Kobe

LOADING

Dec. 9.

Steamer Nizam for Rangoon
Steamer Jaff Davis for New York

S S City of Osaka::—Thek K N Company's steamer City of Osaka arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Jaff Davis:—The L Edward Limited steamer Jaff Davis. arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo

CHINA AND JAPAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Kidderpore:—The P and O S N Company's mail steamer Kidderpore, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe etc. with mails, and a general cargo.

S S Vita::—The B I S N Companys Karachi mail steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Burjora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Burjora, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S British Judge:—The Anglo P Oil Company's steamer British Judge, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Morna:—The T M Company's steamer Morna, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Genoa and hence she sailed yesterday for Java with same bottom cargo.

S S Sturmfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Sturmfels sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Stolzenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Stolzenfels, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo and passengers.

AUSTRIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Cracovia:—The Lloyd T Company's mail steamer Cracovia is expected to arrive here today from Trieste with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

S S London for Viceroy of India:—2 bales animal skin Y Gulam Hussain; 33 bales animal skin M S Ahmad; 4 bales animal skin F Nizami and Co; 10 bales cowhides M Ladak; 64 bales cowhides A H L Tharia; 10 bales cotton and woollen cottings E Noorbhoy; 3 bales woollen carpets D Lany; 6 cwts chutney N K Jasawala; 5 cases cotton prints Cox and Kings Ltd; 7 bales animal skin H Jeewan; 25 bales animal skin H R Rehmanbhai and Co; 4000 cwts linseed K M Nathoo; 57 bales hide fleshing J Suchidana and Co;; 18 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co.

S S Marseilles for Viceroy of India:—8 cwts stones Cox and Kings Ltd; 5 bags crushed bones Ralli Bros.

S S Rotterdam for Audyk:—7 tons metal scrap H K M Jaitha and Sons.

S S Antwerp for Audyk::—110 bales cotto nraw O Suleman.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

S S Clan Macinnes' J Finlay and Co from Manchester:—190 bales newspaper; 110 cases cottons; 258 cases cotton goods; 225 cases cotton yarn; 24 bundles cisterns; 199 bundles pulleys; 28 bundles steel files; 62 bundles keys; 6342 bundles hoops; 87 cases cotton ropes; 48 cases soap; 42 cases paper; 17 cases wool tops; 12 cases waste; 645 cases machinery; 58 drums lubricating oil; 37 drums creosote oil; 30 barrels tallow; 36 casks alum; 266 bundles steel taggots; 215 drs dyes; 124 cases machinery; 300 cases newspaper; 21 cases thread; 216 drums chemicals; 70 drums paint; 50 drums medicine; 21 cases shovels; 26 cases waspers; 500 nos. stoneware jars; 60 bundles steel nails; 164 bundles steel squares; 447 bundles rounds; 50 bundles cistern; 26 bundles steel plates; 101 bundles steel axles; 203 bundles steel circles; 313 bundles steel bars; 83 bundles steel joists; 20 bundles lead; 3100 bundles firebricks; 100 bundles fire clays; 89 cases cottons; 168 cases cotton goods.

purchase on any declines."

Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

B. C. RATE.
T T 1/5 7/8
D D 1/5 29/32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1-5 29/32 ready.
Banks Selling D D 1-5 15/16.
Banks Selling T T 1-5 29/32 Dec.
Banks Selling T T 1-5 15/16 Jany.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Near.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 Jany.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 Feb.
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 275 1/4
Banks Selling T T 274 3/4
Banks Buying T T 273 1/2
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 920
Banks Buying D D 934
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 134 1-4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 132 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 118
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 151 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 1-8
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.88 1/4 7th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/3 9th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 1/16 7th inst.
London/Paris 123.95 7th inst.
London/Belgium 34.870 7th inst.
London/Switzeriand 25.11 1/4 7th inst.
London/Italy 93.25 7th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 6th inst. £4-4-11 1/2 7th inst.
Silver London Ready 22 5/8 6th inst. 22 11/16 7th inst.
Silver London Forward 22 11/16 6th inst. 22 11/16 7th inst.
Silver New York Ready 49 15/16 6th inst. 49 7/8 7th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 25/32 per cent. 6th inst. 4 25/32 per cent 7th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 25/32 per cent. 6th inst. 4 25/32 per cent. 7th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.
Maney:—Inter Bank Call 3 1/2 per cent. Nominal. 3 Mos. 5 per cent. 6 Mos 5 per cent 12 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver.—Steady. China Banks bought. Business small.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs 90/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76/14.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs 95/10.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/7
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs 95/14
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/2
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/0/6
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/5
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/6
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105/6
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/13.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103-4.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.
FORWARD RATES.—17th December settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-11-0, 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101/0
Tone of Market:—Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 9.

3 Months Discounts 4 25/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4 25/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.
Call Money 3 1/4 per cent.
One Month 3 3/4 per cent.
Three Months 5 per cent.
Six Months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED 1906)

HEAD OFFICE:
9, Old Court House St., Calcutta

FUNDS EXCEED
Rs. 1,35,00,000

LIFE
POLICIES
LOW PREMIUMS
UNDOUBTED SECURITY
PROMPT CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS
WITH INTEREST FOR ANY UNUSUAL DELAY.

Write for rates and particulars of special schemes for
Children's Education or **Marriage Provision.**
Bombay Branch:—ALICE BUILDING, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

How to obtain Good Health

When you feel "below par" you are using up more nervous energy than is being replaced. This "feeling below par" is not such an extraordinary matter, if you come to think of it. Your nerves bear the stress of modern life, they do the work, *they* are in action all day long.

that's why 9 out of 10 *suffer from "nerves."*

That's why nine people out of ten suffer from some form of "nerves,"—fatigue, sleeplessness, lack of concentration or weakness. If you want to conquer these symptoms, if you want to get good sound health, you must go to the root of the matter, just as you would water the roots of a tree, knowing that the dullness of the leaves is only a sign—a symptom—of dryness.

go to the *root of the matter.*

You can do that with Sanatogen. Sanatogen goes to the very cells of your body and enables them to stand the strain. Just as the whole tree will become fresh again after the roots have been watered, after using Sanatogen your health will revive completely.

the elements from which *a new health is derived.*

Sanatogen contains exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which new health and strength are derived. Try Sanatogen for a few weeks and you will notice how all the symptoms of weakness disappear, how fresh and healthy you will be.

Sanatogen is sold at all Chemists and Bazars.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Speedy Recovery

HORLICK'S quickly builds the wasted frame after illness. In the sick-room and during convalescence, HORLICK'S provides essential nourishment in an appetising and easily-digested form. Malted Wheat and Barley and pure, full-cream milk, always fresh—that's

HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK

MADE IN A MOMENT
WITH HOT OR COLD WATER

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO. LTD
SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENGLAND

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

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SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
1929			
		ALL	
14 Dec.	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi*		16,611
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11,518
1930			16,572
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,601
11 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,568
18 ,,	Rajputana* .		16,650
25 ,,	Ranchi ..		20,347
1 Feb.	Moolian x ..		10,954
8 ,,	Morea ..		16,946
15 ,,	Mantua* ..	NOW SAIL	
22 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,009
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
15 ,,	Rasmak@ ..		10,002
22 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,568
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 ,,	Rawalpindi*	FROM	16,619
17 ,,	Morea(Extra)		10,946
19 ,,	Rasmak ..		10,602
25 ,,	Marwa* ..		11,000
26 ,,	Narkunda* ..	BOMBAY	16,572
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 ,,	Rajputana* ..	WITHOUT	16,568
17 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 ,,	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..		16,946
14 ,,	Comorin ..	TRAN-	15,132
21 ,,	Maloja ..	SHIPMENT	20,837
28 ,,	Rasmak ..		10,857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12 ,,	Malwa ..	AT	11,000
19 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
26 ,,	Rawalpindi..		16,619
2nd Aug	Morea ..	ADEN	10,946
9th ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
16th ,,	Narkunda x..		16,578
23rd ,,	Razmak ..		10,852
30th ,,	Rajputana ..		16,567

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating, with the Viceroy of India, leaving Marseilles 5th Sept. and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£73

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.
With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers		Tons
1929			
19th Dec.	Dumala	..	8,422
1930			
2nd Apr.	Dumana	..	8,427
24th ,,	Dumala	..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£112
B	£56	£105
C	£54	£97

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Shinnoh Maru ..	11th Dec.	21st ,,
Sydney Maru ..	13th Dec	25th
Ganges Maru ..	25th Dec.	7th Jan.
Heijin Maru ..	28th Dec,	9th Jan,
Yamato Maru..	29th Dec,	12th Jan.
Sumatra Maru ..	8th Jan.	18th Jan.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929			
4th Dec.	Mirzapore *	Straits	China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits	China & Japan.
About 21st ,,	Kidderpore*	Straits	China & Japan
28th ,,	Hirizan Maru *	Straits & Japan	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits	China & Japan.
31st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits	China & Japan
28th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits	China & Japan
23rd ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits,	China & Japan
20th June	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia	
4th July	Rajputana .	Colombo	Straits China & Japan.
18th July	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia	
1st Aug	Mantua ..	Colombo	Straits China & Japan
15th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia	
29th ,,	Malwa ..	Colombo	Straits China & Japan

*Cargo only

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
To Adelaide	£76
To Melbourne	£78
To Sydney	£80
To Brisbane	£82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Syoney ..	£100

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929			
11th Dec.	Barjora ..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangalore Karachi and Persian G.Ports	
13th Dec.	Varsova ..	Basrah via Karachi	
14th Dec.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O' Mandva'.	
16th Dec.	Vita ..	K via bunder, P'Okha & O'Mandvi,	
18th Dec.	Karua ..	East & South Africa.	
20th ,,	Ellora ..	Mombasa	

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Frights and Passage may be arranged with—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Dec,	14 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@25Dec
*Tokiva Maru ..	62	16 Dec.	30 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@ 8Jan
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Dec	13 Jan
Tasmania Maru ..	4105	2 Jan.	15 ,,
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@ 22 ,,
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Jan.	25 Jan.
Yoneya Maru ..	5274	19 Jan.	31 ,,

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru ..	10000	12 Dec.	20 Dec,
Hakone Maru ..	10500	26 Dec.	12 Jan.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	9 Jan.	26 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe.
		Meiden	
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	5 Jan.	2 Jan.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	23 Jan.	29 Jan.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

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Books are given at concession rates only to Subscribers of the "Indian Review". Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit one year's subscription in advance (Rs. Five Indian, 12 sh. Foreign). Subscriptions can commence from any month; but a few copies of back numbers for the current year are available.

Please note that a large and varied collection of Books on Indian Politics, Religion, Philosophy, Industries, Arts, Agriculture, Economics, Biographies, Speeches and Writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of Indian are given at special concession rates to subs. of "Indian Review".

G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS, MADRAS

Unique Opportunity for Advertisers.

Congress Number

of

"Bombay Chronicle"

THE Number, which will be printed on glazed paper and will contain contributions on a rich variety of topics from well-known publicists and experts, will be published in the middle of December.

The Art Section will be its most striking feature.

The Congress Number issued in 1927 and 1928 evoked demand which outstripped the supply.

The Front Page will be an attractive picture in three colours.

The Number will afford

Unique Opportunity to Advertisers

TO POPULARISE THEIR GOODS in every Part of the Country. As the number of pages reserved for advertisements is limited dvertisers are requested to book their space immediately with

THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Customs House Road, :: :: :: :: :: BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Established THE [illegible] 1895.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, The Mall, Lahore.
Authorised Capital .... 1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital .... 50 Lacs.
Paid-up Capital: Rs. 31,23,157. Reserve Fund: Rs. 17,00,000.
Local Advisory Committee:—(1) Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), (2) Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and (3) Lala Kishen Prasad.
London Bankers:—The Midland Bank, Ltd., 5, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C., 2.
American Bankers:—The Irving Trust Company, New York.
Branches:—Abonar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gujra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang, Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

AMAR NATH CHOPRA, M.A., LL.B., Manager.
MULK RAJ BHALLA, Managing Director.
Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

INSURANCE.

THE UNIVERSAL
FIRE and GENERAL
Insurance Company, Limited.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

UNIVERSAL BUILDING, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Managing Agents:—
M. KANJI & CO.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

PROGRESSIVE — PROFITABLE — MOST POPULAR
The BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTD. 1896.
OFFERS ALL THAT IS BEST IN LIFE INSURANCE.
For particulars apply to:—
BOMBAY BRANCH, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words
AND
ONE ANNA

For each Additional word

Terms :—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication,

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department. 'Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—An experienced STORE-KEEPER, for a Local Mill. Knowledge of Gujrati preferred. Apply with copies of Testimonials and lowest salary expected to Box No. 2409, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2052

WANTED—UNDERWRITERS AND AGENTS on decent Commission to sell Shares of a newly started Life Insurance Company. Strong Board of Directorate composing of businessmen of vast experience. Apply to Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS' AGENCY, 7, Mission Row, "B" Block, Calcutta.

WANTED—A HIGHLY qualified ENGINEER with vast experience and with up-to-date knowledge with special experience of Turbine working, to act as an adviser to a firm which has got large plants under its management. Pay upto Rs. 1,500/- per mensem. Only highly qualified men with great experience need apply to Box No. 2406 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2049

WANTED

Influential and energetic Agents for the sale of a limited number of shares of a tea concern of Bengal. Bengal tea shares have surprised the business world by paying a dividend of 364 p.c. For particulars please apply to Manager.

The Bombay Share Selling Agency.

73, Fort Street,

Opposite G. P. O.

WANTED.—Respectable AGENTS to sell the remaining shares of the "Bengal Dairy & Cattle Breeding Ltd." on Commission basis only. Works in the Cattle Farm are going on in a most scientific method under the guidance of experienced Veterinary Surgeons, and Live Stock experts. Dividend expected on the working of this year. Particulars from the Managing Agents at:—7, Mission Row, Block "B", Calcutta.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHIEF ENGINEER and a SECOND ENGINEER having B.O.T. Deep Sea Certificates for Indian Coastal Trade. Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the undersigned within one week, stating age and salary required. S. B. ALOM, 284/34 Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R2055

WANTED for a large Cotton Mill, up-Country, a FIRST CLASS ENGINEER. Must have considerable experience of Boilers, Engines and Electricity. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2411, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 33235

WANTED.—Two SLASHER SIZING MACHINES. Cylinders 7 and 5 feet respectively and to take Weavers Beam upto 60" width. Apply Box No. 2410, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 33233

WANTED.—A competent experienced COTTON PURCHASER for a big up-country mill. Apply sharp with testimonials, mentioning least salary acceptable. Box No. 2413, Advertising Department, "Bombay Chronicle."
A 33243.

EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN, wide Indian business experience, shortly visiting all states of Southern, Western and Central Europe would like to hear from financier with a view to establish Limited Company. Write to Box No. 2412, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2053

WANTED.—A PERSON to take charge of a Vegetarian Restaurant for 130 College Hostel Students. Those experienced in scientific healthy clean cooking need apply. Pay according to qualification. JAMSHED MEHTA, KARACHI.
A 33241.

WANTED.—A PRINCIPAL for the Ayurvedic College. Must have fully studied Shastras in original. Apply with qualifications and testimonials to the undersigned before 31st December, pay from Rs. 150 to 250 according to qualifications.—(Sd.) SUMANT MEHTA, President, Ayurvadic College, Patan, N. Gujrat, Bombay Presdency.
A 33242

WANTED at once—AGENTS and CANVASSERS on pay or Commission or both for securing advertisements for a popular Vernacular Magazine of Northern India with certified circulation of more than 15,000 copies. Apply stating full qualifications, whether experienced and terms. Box No. 2400 Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 33199

PROFESSION.

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court on the Second Floor this (TUESDAY) afternoon, the 10th December, 1929, at 12-30 o'clock (S. T.).

Gentlemen of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court on the First Floor this (TUESDAY) morning, the 10th December, 1929, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 10th December, 1929.
33239

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY REQUESTED TO NOTIFY immediately to the nearest Municipal Ward Office other than that of the Assessor and Collector any nuisance such as overflowing of cesspools, surcharging of sewers, leaking of pipes, accumulation of kutchra, etc., whenever noticed by them or any complaint they may have to make in regard to any nuisance or inconvenience with a view to the early removal of the nuisance or disposal of the complaint.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner.
33240

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of a School Building at Dahisar, costing about Rs. 4,000/- on or before 4th January, 1930. For particulars apply to the PRESIDENT, District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District, Andheri during office hours.
33244

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of THAKKAR PURSHOTTAM VISHRAM, of Bombay, Cutchi Lohana Merchant, residing at Daryasthan Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai BACHIBAI, widow of Kanji Dossa, and Bai MONGHIBAI, wife of Jadhavji Nanji, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, sisters of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Daryasthan, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Eeventh day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary &
Senior Master.

E. FAHEY,

7th day of December, 1929.

Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
33244

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at No. 206 Wodehouse Road, Colaba, opp. Parsi Sanatorium, valuable household Jacobean furniture such as dining table, chairs, bridge, table, side-boards, ward-robes, chesterfield suite, writing tables, chest of drawers easy chair bedsteads, cup-boards, dressing tables, brass ornaments, ceiling fans, English bath, hat-stand, teapoys, crockery, cutlery and glassware etc., etc.

The property of R. J. Cockburn, Esq., of Messrs. Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HISTORICAL, COMMERCIAL RELIGIOUS & LITERARY ENGLISH AND MARATHI BOOKS AND A LARGE LOT OF IMITATION STONES.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1310 of 1926 (Henabai vs. Abigayal), Messrs. Bennett & Co., will on Saturday, the 14th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

A large lot of valuable historical, commercial, religious and literary English and Marathi books such as Cambridge Bible, 19th Century Prophets, Religion and the Customs of the Persians and Iranians, Essays on Religion and Literature, Zarthost and His Age, Story of the Nations, Peninsular War, Plutarch's Lives, Exposition of Old and New Testament, The New American Encyclopaedia, Works of Schiller, Shelley, Keats, Colebridge, Emerson, Mrs. Brownings and Shakespeare and books on philosophy and religion, and Cotton Spinning and Weaving and a large lot of imitation stones such as topaz and amethysts etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT DONTAD STREET, MANDVI.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2457 of 1924 (Dada Karim vs. Ahmed Suleman and another) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 24th April, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will (THIS DAY) TUESDAY, the 10th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Don Tad Third Row now known as Don Tad Street, containing about 559 square yards according to the muniments of title and about 553 square yards by actual admeasurement, out of which about 237 square yards are of quit and ground rent tenure and the remaining about 316 square yards are described as Government newly assessed tenure, bearing Collector's Old No. 1349, New Nos. 7117, 7510, Old Survey No. 1511, New Survey No. 2935, 2988, Cadastral Survey No. 1426 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under "B" Ward Nos. 2762-2763, Street Nos. 268, 270-272, and bounded on the North by the property of Bai Rehmatbai and others, on the South by the property of Chawakaran Killot Kaka, on the West by the sweeper's passage beyond which the property of Abdul Sakoor Ismail and others, and on the East by Don Tad Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manilal Haridas and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MORE THAN 100,000 CLIENTS HAVE HAD our wonderful foretelling. Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M.A., M.L., Trivandrum, writes:—"The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help." Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1; 5 years Rs. 2-8; State birth, particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City. Our 13 books 1/2 price to our clients for a month.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT TANDEL STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI and CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Kera Mulla and Co. the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Abubakar Janmahomed and Mahomed Hasum Abul Satar, the Mortgagors in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 4th April 1923 sell, by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on Tuesday, the 10th December 1929 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of land partly of the Pension and Tax tenure and partly of perpetural Fazandari tenure with dwelling houses situate at Tandel Street by admeasurement 471 square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 303, New No. 2049, Old Survey No. 2177, New Survey No. 3105, Cadastral Survey No. 1536, Division Mandvi and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'B' Ward No. 3295, Street Nos. 118 to 130.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Desai and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT NANABHOY BOMANJI LANE (BOMANJI LANE, OPP. OLD MANECKJI SETH'S WADY), FORT.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, High Court, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2500 of 1927, on the file of the said High Court, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction THIS DAY (TUESDAY), the 10th December 1929, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on the Premises, the following property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 90 1/9 square yards or thereabouts together with the building standing thereon situate at and on the north side of Nanabhai Bomanji Lane within the Fort of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, at their office at 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

"GANDHI ASTROLOGER"

Send your Horoscope or the time of letter writing Arudam 5 questions about futurity Re. 1, each extra question As. 4. Annual Reading monthly details Rs. 2, for businessmen, weekly details one year Rs. 10. Five years monthly details Rs. 7-8.

GANDHI JOTHISH NILAYAM,
Tiruttani, (Madras Presy.)

FREE! FREE!!

A very beautiful, coloured, picturesque & large Wall-Calendar for 1930 is sent on receipt of two annas stamp and calendar without picture is sent free on application only. Calendars are not sent by V. P. P., but on receipt of Re. 1, by M. O., 8 calendars are sent by registered post, free of registration and postal charges.

N. B.—A very beautiful, coloured picture of King Edward and Queen Alexandra (with Calendar in 12 sheets for 1930), size 20" by 28" is sent on receipt of eight annas stamp.

Rajvaid Sri Bamandasji Kavitaj,
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
SECOND WEEK'S RUN.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In his First Talking Picture:—
THE IRON MASK
SEQUEL TO
THREE MUSKETEERS
Romantic Drama Heroic in Conception—Dramatic in Theme—Animate in Spirit—with a new sound effect of vivid force.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE HEART OF RYLAND.
WITH
DOLORES COSTELLO.
SHE WILL THRILL YOU.
and hold you in the romantic spell of her golden beauty as never before.
A Warner Bros. Picture.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
The Prince of Mystifyers
CHEFALO
Supported by The
MAGDA PALERMO
MIDGETS
Including ALEX The Smallest Man in the World
and BOY GIANT
The Tallest man on earth
In a pot-pourri of magic Ballet and Bewilderment
Popular Prices.

CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
BETTY BALFOUR
IN
CHAMPAGNE
A Picture of the Finest Vintage !

THE RIALTO
DAILY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M
BY POPULAR DEMAND!
IN 100% TECHNICOLOR
THE VIKING

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!!
THE MOTHER
By SRI AUROBINDO.

A vivid description of the Divine Power, the Mother, with her four great aspects, four of the leading Powers and Personalities which have stood in front in her guidance of the Universe and in her dealings with the terrestrial play.

"The book combines sublimity of thought with richness of expression and depth of feeling with clearness of vision."—"Prabuddha Bharata."

"Throughout 'The Mother' reads like a poem and yet it is the best prose and deals with the deepest philosophy."—"Bombay Chronicle."

Price Re. 1-0-0.

Kalidasa—Sri Aurobindo .. Re. 1-
Visions & Voices—Amrita Re. 1-
The Illusion of the Charka—
Sj. Anilbaran Ray ..... Re. 1/4
Life Work of Sri Aurobindo—
Sj. Jyotish Ch. Ghose .. Rs. 2-
Cultural Anthropology—
Sj. Nirmal K. Bose ... Re. 1/4

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College St. Market : CALCUTTA.

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You may profit by the experience of others'
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Sole Agents for India :
Martin & Harris, Ltd.
Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.

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This medicine is given by a great Mahatma.
SEXUAL TONIC: Vim-Vigor-Vitality youth all in one hour. Weakness, Nervous debility—Impotency — Spermatorrhoea — Night Dreams and all other seminal diseases will be cured with one phial
Phial Rs. 2-0-0
Mahatma Ayurvedic Pharmacy,
Tenali (S. India.)

THE NEW INDIA Assurance Company, Ltd.
Head Office :—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.
CAPITAL
Authorized .. Rs. 6,00,00,000
Paid Up .. Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed .. Rs. 3,56,05,275
TOTAL FUNDS. Rs. 1,40,32,571
"The NEW INDIA is admitted-"
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"Company in India. From the"
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"claim to be one of the largest"
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Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—
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Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
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Wants some reliable and energetic Organising Inspectors on Rs. 75-10-150/- plus Rs. 25/- as T. A. to secure candidates desirous to take loan. Only the selected candidates will be supplied with the terms and conditions and he will have to invest Rs. 300/- by purchasing 12 shares of the Company of which Rs. 120/- must be paid immediately after selection and the balance in the equal quarterly instalments. Application with testimonials should reach to the Calcutta office of the Bank for terms and particulars. No interview before selection. Apply to:
ANDERSON & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Mercantile Building, Calcutta.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

B. P. C. C. Council Meeting, Congress House, 6-30 p.m.

"At Home" to Hindu Quadrangular Team, Brahmin Sabha Hall, 8-30 pm., Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, to preside.

Wednesday, Dec. 11

"Building a Better City" series of lectures: Opening lecture, Nagpada-Neighbourhood House, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Municipal Commissioner Mr. A. R. Dalal on "Municipality and the Citizens", 6 p.m. Governor and Lady Sykes to grace the occasion.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Common and Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—The adjourned meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.—Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagvad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

BRAHMIN SABHA: "AT HOME".

The Salvekar Vyamshala of Brahmin Sabha will be "at home" to the Hindu Quadrangular Team to-day, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) in Hari Keshav Gokhale Hall, Shankar Wadi, Girgaum. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Eng) will grace the occasion.

INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION BERLIN 1930.—The Board of Directors of the International Stamp Exhibition to be held at Berlin from the 12th to the 21st of September, have officially appointed Mr. Jno Godinho, Burrows Street, Bombay as their Representative in British India. Intending participants will apply to him for further information.

ANAVIL YOUTH CONFERENCE POSTPONED.—As Shriyut Mahadev Desai and other gentlemen who were approached for presidentship, did not find the Christmas time convienient to them, the Anavil Yuvak Mandal of Bombay has decided to postpone the conference to some convenient date. The conference will now probably be held in the month of May as suggested by them.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS—The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with the mails from Bombay of the 30th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 7 p.m. on the 8th inst. and left there at midnight the same day.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shinnoh Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 7th December and is due to arrive here in the afternoon of the 11th December.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with mails from London of 5th instant left Marseilles at 12-30 p.m. on the 7th inst.

P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaiser-I-Hind" with the Mails from London of 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at 4-30 p.m. on the 8th instant and left there at 8-30 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 13th instant.

YESHWANT SANGIT NATAK MANDALI TO PRESENT PURSE AND GIFTS.

—:o:—

The Yeshwant Sangit Natak Mandali has decided to present a purse to the Hindu Gymkhana and individual presents to the members of the Hindu team, on Wednesday the 11th instant at Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road, at 8-30 p.m. The performance on the occasion will be "Saubhadra".

Hind Vijaya Gymkhana.

ANNUAL ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.

The annual athletic turnaments of the Hind Vijaya Gymkhana, will be held from 9th to 12th January 1930. Prize distribution ceremony will take place on 12th January. Entries will be accepted till 20th nistant.

RAILWAY TEXTILE WORKERS.

—:o:—

Demonstrations In Nagpur.

NAGPUR, Dec. 9.

A demonstration of railway textile workers organised by the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union headed by Messrs. Ruikar and Naidu paraded the streets of Nagpur with the slogans "Boycott the Whitley Commission", "Down with Imperialism" etc. The preession dispersed near the Tilak Statue where a meeting was held. Mr. Ruikar exhorted the workers to stand by the Trade Union Congress and not to fall a prey to the disruptive tactics of Messrs. Joshi, Chamanlal and others.—Free Press.

SPLIT IN TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

—:o:—

Seceders' View.

Messrs. S. C. Joshi and R. R. Bakhale have issued a statement in the course of which it is stated:

In so far as the views expressed in the public press go, it is generally recognised—only with the exception of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose—that the split in the All-India Trade Union Congress was inevitable. What does not, however, yet seem clear to the public is who caused the split and precipitated it. The statements of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose seek to create an impression on the public mind that the Right Wingers precipitated the split; and in support of his claim, the Pandit relies on the figures of membership and the voting strength of the Unions that seceded from the Congress. These figures, if not carefully analysed, are bound to create a wrong impression and convey an idea that the Right Wingers were more in the wrong than the Left Wingers and the Communists. We at once concede that the Panditji's figures are wholly correct so far as the secession goes, but we submit that the inference that he has drawn from them is not correct. But before analysing the figures let us see who caused the split.

DID RIGHT WINGERS WANT SPLIT?

It will be readily conceded, we believe, that the Right Wingers were hitherto in a majority in the Congress. If they wanted a split they could have created it long ago by affiliating the Congress with the Second International, accepting the Nehru Report, weeding out the Communist element in the Congress, or by some other measure to which the Communists and the Left Wingers were conscientiously and on principle opposed. Even on the question of the Whitley Commission, the Right Wingers could have easily carried a resolution of co-operation at the Bombay meeting of the Executive Council in April last. But they scrupulously avoided any such course and, thereby, a split, and did not use their majority. Why? For the simple reason that they did not want a division in a new movement which is still comparatively weak. They knew that the game of majorities and minorities in a new and weak movement was a dangerous one, and if fully played would only strengthen the capitalists and imperialists. To prove the sincerity and anxiety of the Right Wingers to avoid a division in the Labour ranks, one has only to look to the resolutions passed at the Cawnpore and Jharia Sessions of the Congress—resolutions to many of which the Right Wingers had serious objections but to which they submitted in the interest of Unity. As against this spirit of compromise and unity, what did we find at Nagpur? The Left Wingers and Communists showed a definite attitude of forcing the issues on the Congress. Even on the question of the Whitley Commission, Mr. N. M. Joshi gave a hint and reminded the Executive Council of the Bombay arrangement; but the Left Wingers and Communists would have nothing short of a boycott, and they had it.

MR. DESHPANDE'S "UNCOMPROMISING ATTITUDE."

On the resolution on the affiliation with the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat, Mr. Deshpande showed such an uncompromising attitude that he declined to pay any attention to the prayers of men like Messrs. Ginwala, Ruikar and Dr. Choksey who begged him not to move that resolution. Nay, Mr. Deshpande went a step further and declared in his speech that the question of affiliation with the Third International was only a matter of time and that they would have it soon. The way in which the messages of the foreign Communist and semi-demi-Communist organisations were received in the open session was another indication of the determination to drive the Right Wingers from the Congress. All this makes it clear that the Left Wingers and the Communists were bent upon a split and they successfully brought it about. It is they, not the Right Wingers, who are responsible for it.

Now the question is: who precipitated the split? Our reply is: those who moved the resolutions which committed the Congress to a policy to which the Right Wingers were wholly opposed and which they considered was dangerous to the interest of the Trade Union movement in India. The voting that took place in the Executive Council on the affiliation of the Girni Kamgar Union with its 40,000 membership, the Whitley Commission, the affiliation with the League Against Imperialism, the Nehru Report and the Round Table Conference clearly showed that the Left Wingers and the Communists had a majority in a varying degree over the Right Wingers.

AFFILIATION RESOLUTION.

A great point is sought to be made out of the postponement of the Pan-Pacific resolution in the open Congress. But let it be remembered that the postponement was agreed to "only after" the Right Wingers seceded. If there was any honesty about the postponement it would have been postponed in the Executive Council when Mr. Deshpande was requested to do so. He would not do it then; but he did it now in the Congress. Why? Because, he could not any longer throw the blame of its defeat on the Right Wingers and thereby please Moscow and at the same time he could not any longer displease his Left Wing friends after the Right Wingers had seceded. If anything, the strategy of the Right Wingers exposed the Indian Communists and their friends who could not play the game under the protection of the Right Wingers.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SCHEME.

—:o:—

Matunga South Indian's Move.

The Secretary S. I. Co-operative Housing Society Limited writes:—

We are glad to announce for the benefit of the Bombay South Indian public that a definite step has been taken in the matter of their Co-operative Housing scheme at King's Circle, Matunga. The Society's application to the Improvement Trust for the lease of their plots Nos. 42|47 was accepted at the last meeting of the Improvements Committee. Final plans have been prepared by the Architects and tenders are being invited.

Middle class housing is still a knotty problem in Bombay and rents have not gone down to the economic level of the lage population of the City. The local South Indians who form a considerable number of the city's middle class population, not having been accustomed to the chawl life with its concomitant scanty water and sanitary conveniences in crowded parts of the city, have more or less monopolised the newly developed northern part known as Dadar-Matunga Estate where the rents are exorbitant and the type of accommodation far from commodious, convenient or comfortable. Co-operative efforts for the common welfare of the community are not wanting and already two or three Hostel Societies, a Consumers' Stores Society and a Credit Society are working quite satisfactorily. The latest venture is the South Indian Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., whose first general meeting after registration took place at Dadar on the 15th September 1929. The object is to provide economic self-contained blocks on the co-partnership basis. Each tenant member is to take shares in the Society worth Rs. 1000|- to Rs. 1500|- so as to make up 25 per cent of the cost of the building, the remaining 75 per cent being found from loans from the Government. Suitable plots have been located in the Dadar-Matunga Estate and application to the Improvement Trust will be made shortly. For the present it is proposed to erect four buildings each having six blocks for six tenant members. More than 15 blocks have been taken up and the promoters are optimistic enough that the balance will also be taken up the moment the scheme is in final shape. The following Office-bearers were elected at the last Sunday meeting of the Society:—President.—Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Ayyar. Members of the Managing Committee.—Messrs. R. Krishna Ayyar (Charman), A. S. Krishnan (Secretary), S. Narayan Ayyar, R. Suryanarayana Ayyar, K. Vithal Rao, K. N. Gopal Ayyar, and S. S. Ayyar.

All communications for membership etc., should be addressed to the Secretary at his Office, 3rd floor, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal Building, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, where the site and building plans are also available inspection of prospective applicants.

K. R. Cama Oriental Institute.

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT FELLOWSHIP LECTURES.

As the Government of Bombay Research Lecturer of this Institute for 1929, Revd. Fr. Dr. R. Zimmermann, S. J., Ph. D., Professor of Sanskrit, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, will deliver tomorrow (Wednesday) and Friday the 13th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Institute premises (Sukhadvala Building, 6 Ravelin Street, off Hornby Road, Fort) the further series of two lectures on "God in the Gathas and in the Rigveda" as under:—

"One God or Many Gods" (on Wednesday the 11th December 1929.

"God Supreme or Subordinate"? (on Friday the 13th December 1929). The Lectures will commence at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

(The lift will cease working at 6 p.m. sharp; so, attendance is requested a few minutes earlier).

AMERICAN COTTON CROP FINAL ESTIMATE.

GOVT. BUREAU ESTIMATE 14,919,000 BALES AS AGAINST. "CHRONICLE" ESTIMATE 14,925,000 BALES.

Bombay, Dec. 9, 11 p.m.

Against our expectation of a crop of 14,925,000 Bales the crop reporting Board of the U. S. A. Agriculture Department announced in its last estimate that the American Cotton Crop this season will be 14,919,000 Bales (500 lbs. per bale). The acreage abandoned since 1st July is 45,981 acres. The Ginnings upto 1st instant amounted to 12,858,000 Bales and the yield per acre is said to be 155.3 lbs.

The above report failed to administer any appreciable change in prices which after opening at a rise of 4 points were left 2 points above previous closing of the New York Cotton Exchange.

The Bombay market opened at Rs. 317/12 for Broach A.-M. delivery and after improving to Rs. 318/12, closed at 11 p.m. at Rs. 318/4.

HIGH COURT.

—:o:—

Unprofessional Conduct.

PLEADER'S NAME STRUCK OFF.

For applying to Court to get protection as an insolvent without the court's permission Dattatraya Narayan Deshpande, a pleader, had his name ordered to be struck off. This order was made by the Hon. the Chief Justice Sir Amberson Marten and Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court on Monday.

A rule was issued by the court at the instance of the Government pleader asking him (Deshpande) to show cause why his name should not be struck off on the ground that he had applied for insolvency without taking the permission of the Court in April, 1928. Thereafter he was charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate with criminal breach of trust and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100. The conviction and sentence were confirmed by the High Court.

In reply to the rule the pleader submitted an unconditional apology and undertook to behave better. He prayed that he should be dealt with leniently. He also requested their Lordships that he should be treated as an Advocate and his case should be sent to the Bar Council for consideration.

Their Lordships held that the present case could not be referred to the Bar Council and ordered his name to be struck off.

Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati, appearing on behalf of Deshpande, urged that a period might be fixed after which he should be allowed to apply for reinstatement.

The Hon. the Chief Justice remarked that he was not inclined to make any such order as it would put another Court in an embarrassing position.

Mr. B. G. Rao, Assistant Government Pleader argued the rule.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

MAY.

New York, Dec. 9.

Previous closing rate	17.82
To-day's opening rate	17.86
Difference	plus .04
To-day's closing rate	17.62
Difference	—.20

EXPECTATIONS.

—:o:—

Broach Expectation Rs. 316-0-0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

MAY.

Liverpool, Dec. 9.

Previous closing rate	9.50
To-day's opening rate	9.46
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing rate	9.47
Difference	—.03

U. S. Govt. Bureau Report 14,919,000 bales.

Ginning Report 12,858,000 bales.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 9.

Silver ready	22	10	0
Lower	0	1	0
Silver forward	22	10	0
Lower	0	1	0

Tone of Market: Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 9.

1st Settlement	51	5	0
2nd Settlement	51	6	0

"BE PRACTICAL"

—:o:—

Don't Be Lured By Distant Dreams.

MR. JINNAH'S ADVICE TO YOUTHS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 9.

Replying to an invitation from the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the third session of the Bombay Presidency Youth Conference, to be held at Ahmedabad on the 14th and 15th December. Mr. M. A. Jinnah regrets his inability to attend the Conference and proceeds:

"Since you request me to send a message to the Conference, may I venture to say to the Conference of the Bombay Presidency Youth of India, that India is on YoutWh of India, that India is on the way to big things and is called upon to show the greatest statesmanship. What we require is unity among ourselves and an adjustment of our differences. Particularly, we should settle the Hindu-Muslim question and arrive at an underestanding with the Indian Princes and their people. The task is a difficult one, but I have no doubt that if we proceed on the right lines, it is capable of a complete solution.

SOME OPPORTUNITY!

An opportunity has presented itself to the representatives of India to sit together with the representatives of the Indian Princes and the British Cabinet to seek a solution and an agreement on the various problems affecting vitally the future progress and welfare of India. I think we shall be justly accused of having shown utter bankruptcy of statesmanship on the part of India if we fail on this occasion.

DON'T BE CARRIED BY DISTANT DREAMS.

It will be a blunder of the greatest magnitude to refuse the invitation of His Majesty's Government to send our representatives, to seek an agreement, which will carry with it the assent of political India. This is a moment when the patience, wisdom and statesmanship of India are going to be taxed to the utmost limit, and above all I appeal to youths not to forget the realities and be stampeded by high political phrases and distant dreams.

"I agree with you that the youths will have to play not only a definite part but a great part in the sacred work of national reconstruction, but I hope that they will not be carried away by the doctrine that destruction is a condition precedent to national reconstruction, and agree with me that national reconstruction can be secured by a steady, wise and practical scheme of construction and building upon the foundations which exist.

I wish your Conference every success, in the hope that the decisions you may arrive at will be such as will command the respect, confidence and support of every section and interest in India and not merely register the views of an extreme Left-wing, which refuses to look at any problem or question from a practical point of view and is guided by theories and dreams."—A. P.

DANGER OF COMMUNAL FEELING IN INDIA.

Need For Checking It In Time.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Dec. 8.

Mr. and Mrs. Yakub Hassan entertained at breakfast Moulana Shafi Dawoodi and Moulana Syed Murtaza Saheb of the Delhi Muslim Conference Party and Messrs Basheer Ahmed and Abdul Hameed Khan of the Congress Party.

The occasion was utilised for a general talk on the necessity of removing anti-Hindu and anti-Muslim feeling that is demoralising both the principal communities of India and which, it was felt, if it was not checked in time would permeate the masses and would create not only a most difficult situation that would baffle all solution, and also form a formidable obstacle in the way of Indian national solidarity. Mr. Yakub Hassan earnestly appealed to Moulana Shafi Dawoodi to use his influence with his party in the right direction.—Free Press.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1929.

HANDS OFF.

—:o:—

A momentous conference is being held this week by the Member for Commerce in the Government of India to consider what steps should be taken to safeguard the cotton textile industry. Mill agents from Bombay, Ahmedabad and Cawnpore are attending it and the decisions, if the Conference arrives at any, will be of extreme interest to the public. It was, therefore, quite opportune that Mr. Birla in his presidential address at Sholapur sounded a note of warning to the local mill-owners in reference to their alleged sympathy with the principle of Imperial Preference. He said "While appreciating very fully the difficulties which the Bombay millowners are facing and the crisis through which they are passing I warn them not to think of supporting Imperial Preference directly or indirectly..... I am sure that the mill-owners would alienate the sympathy of the whole country if they played with this idea of Imperial Preference." It is a grave and timely warning and coming as it does from a responsible person of the eminence of Mr. Birla, the local mill-owners cannot brush it aside with indifference as they would perhaps similar warnings coming from the Nationalist or Congress groups of the Assembly. Mr. Birla is himself a mill-owner and a leading industrialist and a politician who weights his words carefully. He has his hand on the pulse of the country when he makes these remarks which will receive the endorsement of the country if there is a referendum and of the Assembly if there is a direct vote on the same. In fact Government have themselves recognised the fact that the country is strongly opposed to the idea of Imperial Preference. Even the Government of India during the regime of Lord Curzon were strongly opposed to this idea and had written a strong minute to the effect. His Majesty's Government themselves are opposed to the policy of Imperial Preference and it will be a serious question how they can support a policy in the case of India which they have on general grounds condemned in no uncertain terms.

While Mr. Hardy was busy preparing his report there were rumours that mill-owners would support the substitution of specific duties for 'ad valorem' duties. It is possible that such a suggestion may have been made. Mr. Hardy however has not fully endorsed specific duties though we apprehend that his scheme of combined specific and 'ad-valorem' duties may be seized upon as affording protection against Japan more than against Great Britain. It is an unfortunate fallacy which has obsessed several of our millowners that it is Japan who is their principal competitor and not Great Britain. Letting alone the historical part of the whole affair, namely that it was Great Britain who used all her political powers to kill the nascent industries of this country, even now Lancashire is as much of a competitor if not more as Japan. Mr. Birla goes into this question fully in his speech. He shows how the cost of production in Bombay for coarser cloth is between 2 to 3 annas per pound higher as compared with the mills situated in upcountry and that Bombay cannot be therefore considered the right place for producing coarse cloth She will have to go over to the finer counts if she wants to work economically. Bombay in his opinion has got many natural advantages for producing finer cloth. She can import her cotton requirements from America and Africa at a cheaper rate than the mofussil mills and has better skilled labour and greater experience.

If then Bombay will have sooner or later to take up finer counts she cannot afford to treat Lancashire as if there were no competition from it. Bombay mill-owners similarly treated artificial silk and we see now what quantities are coming from outside and competing with mill made goods. It is also forgotten that there is such a thing as economic margin and that when the wages of a man begin to rise he begins to use costlier articles. That is our experience here. A man goes in for the costlier but finer Lancashire cloth when he can find money enough for the same. If there is then a duty, a strong protective duty, against Lancashire cloth there will be no temptation for any class of people to go in for finer cloth. There must be a check upon the liberty of action for individuals when vital national interests are at stake. It is the fundamental duty of all of us to make Lancashire cloth impossible for our people. Is it then right and proper that millowners who stand to gain by the Swadeshi movement should, instead of supporting it whole-heartedly, try to go against the national demand and sentiment and support a scheme which, call it what you will, means getting in Imperial Preference by back door? The country will say definitely "Hands Off".

CHINA'S WOES.

—:o:—

"Have our troops been fighting each other on the far-off Manchurian border? We are not aware of it. The two Governments are at peace." This was the attitude of the Soviet and the Chinese Governments until at a very late stage in the Sino-Soviet dispute. Not until the Nanking authorities felt that the Russian policy of "reprisals" had gone too far, did they deem it necessary to protest to the Powers that the Russian attitude was iniquitous and indefensible. There is no doubt that a strong expression of protest from Japan, earlier in the quarrel, would have made the Soviet realise the utter impossibility of harassing the Chinese for long in Manchuria, but Japan, for her own ends, did not elect to do so. However, after the concern displayed by the Powers in the dispute and their insistence that it should be amicably terminated through negotiations, wiser counsels prevailed at Moscow, and also at Nanking there is now a revision of the former attitude that the personnel of the Chinese Eastern Railway must be exclusively Chinese. It will be interesting to watch how far peace will be established now.

But the truculent attitude displayed in the reply by the Soviet Government to the Note sent both to it and to the Nanking Government jointly by Britain, France and America drawing their attention to the infraction of the Kellogg Pact is extremely deplorable and will only make these Powers, whose goodwill Moscow evidently desires to secure, now that it has entered the comity of nations, suspicious and resentful. The Soviet reply disputes the right of any group of States to act as "Guardian of the Kellogg Pact." The Pact will lose its efficacy as an instrument to promote international peace, if its signatories are not zealous in upholding it and it is the duty of any of these signatories to take the initiative in drawing attention to the fact, the moment they see it is infringed. The quarrel with the Soviet stands a chance of being settled finally through negotiations but the Nanking Government has to face acute difficulties far nearer than the Manchurian border. A number of intriguing military commanders, quite, in the manner of the Tuchuns of old, have raised the banner of revolt and some Government troops have joined them. But it is likely that the Nanking Government will be able to suppress this discontent. That it is grave is indicated in the declaration of martial law at Hankow and in the action of the British authorities in sending a warship to Nanking to protect British residents.

WHERE IS THE BUILDER?

—:o:—

Both ancient India and Greece cultivated the civic spirit. Their festivals, their pageants, their plays, their art and culture, their manners and modes, were all animated distinctly by standards recognised universally as civic. The duties of a "Nagarika" were not greatly dissimilar from the duties enunciated in the oath taken by the citizens of Athens, the citizens who undertook to "transmit this city not less but greater, better and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us." The series of lectures arranged by the Nagpada Neighbourhood House is, generally, described as "Building a Better City." His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will preside at the opening lecture on the "Municipality and the Citizen." It will be followed by addresses from several eminent men who will speak on a number of interesting topics including journalism, communalism, social work, education, religion, the labourer and the employer. In brief, the series will refer to almost every topic except perhaps the building, structure, surroundings and design of the city. The architect and the student of civic design who alone can speak or discuss these questions helpfully are conspicuous by their absence from the list of eminent citizens chosen to discuss and advise the "Building of a Better City." This amazing phenomenon would have been impossible if we had other than those obscurantist academicians who seem to have usurped their present positions of influence in the Municipality, the University, the Government and the majority of learned institutions in the city. Was it difficult for those who arranged the series to obtain the services of reputed exponents of architectural and civic design? A post card to the Secretary of the Institute of Indian Architects would have brought them at least half a dozen of their names. They would have suggested more concrete, positive and practicable schemes for building a better city that it is possible to expect from the literary essays indicated in the series. Our friend, the English architect, who reminds us of the oath of the citizens of Athens must not wait. He must mobilise the Institute immediately. He should educate those who in overlooking him have overlooked both nature and nurture. Otherwise, he will have to wait till the precepts terminate. Precepts terminate only when their practice begins. It is now for the architect to begin the building of a better city, a better population in a better environment.

INDIA AND HER SELF-MADE TRUSTEES.

THEIR SELFISH PROPAGANDA.

(BY D. S. VARDE.)

None is so blind as one who will not see and this is abundantly true of the imperialists in England who are maintaining agitation in the British Press against the latest announcement of the British Government's policy towards India. Most of the prominent persons who are carrying on the anti-Indian campaign in England are ex-Governors of Indian provinces and retired civilians. The public in England, however, does not seem to be much influenced by the violence of the die-hard's agitation mostly due to the marked contrast of attitude towards the Indian problem exhibited by Lord Reading and Lord Irwin. While Lord Irwin, himself a Tory, in view of the present conditions in India, felt the necessity of making the declaration emphasising Dominion Status as the goal of British policy Lord Reading, a Liberal, declared in the House of Lords that the announcement of Dominion Status made by his immediate successor in the Viceregal office in India foreshadowed a change which was neither meant in England's declaration of 1917 nor necessary in the circumstances of India. Considering the debate in both the Houses of Parliament and especially the debate in the House of Commons on this question it is clear that public opinion in England is influenced by Lord Irwin's diagnosis of the situation in India and the imperialistic element in Parliament felt itself so weak as not to force the issue any further. It is as much remarkable that in the few short years since the departure of Lord Reading from India his successor in office should feel the necessity of placing before the British Government and the British people his correct reading of the situation that has developed in India as that the British Government and the British Parliament should see their way to accepting it and allowing the Viceroy's declaration of policy to go forth.

CHANGE IN OUTLOOK.

One would not be wrong if one regards this as the result of world's change of view as to imperialism and its harmful effects on world's peace and the welfare of the human race as a whole. The principle of self-determination and the system of mandates as introduced at the Peace Conference have no other end in view than bringing up to the level of equality with the self-governing nations of the world races and nations under imperialistic domination. England took a prominent part in killing imperialistic ambitions of Germany with the help of India and America and so it is clear as the light of day that she can ill-afford to foster imperialistic selfishness among her own people while at the same time working with a view to discover foundations of world peace. Looking to the criticisms in Europe and America on England's recent endeavours in international politics with a view to that end it seems that a proof of England's honesty of purpose in required and there could be no other proof than helping India in developing a responsible government of her own choice. One could also see that it is due to this change in world's view that our neighbours, the Afghans have been able freely to evolve order out of the recent chaos and the new Government of peoples' choice in Afghanistan has had no difficulty in getting itself promptly recognised by England. The die-hard section of the British imperialists have felt the force of the world movement and have started the old song of the British Trust and the fate of the ignorant masses in India.

THE OLD SONG.

It is futile to suppose that the recent announcement of British policy in India is made to placate the literate classes or agitators in India. Political movements since the birth of the Indian National Congress forty-five years ago have had no small effect in awakening the masses in India to a sense of their own degradation in common with the rest of the people due to foreign domination and exploitation of India's resources carried on for more than a century. Side by side with the movements for political education there have been movements spread all over the country for religious and social reforms. The National Social Conference which is held every year in the Congress pandal as the premier institution for social reform recognised the force of general feeling against castes by passing last year, a resolution denouncing the caste system. The Brahmin Conference at Akola also last year declared in a solemn resolution that all castes are equal by birth. There is the non-Brahmin movement in all provinces of India as also the movement for the betterment of the Depressed classes carried on by the Depressed classes themselves with the help and growing sympathy of Brahmins and other caste Hindus all working and agitating for equality of status in the Hindu society.

IMPACT OF NEW IDEAS.

Impact of the social and political movements in Japan and China in the East as also those in Turkey and the west of the Middle East have so revolutionised the ideas of the people that we may say that it is no longer any use for the die-hards in England pretending to beat the old drums of a half century ago. They might have improvised a Miss Mayo for propaganda work against India and the Indians, but the successful results of the anti-child marriage movement in India as embodied in the Sarda Bill which has been passed by the Indian Assembly have opened the eyes of the world to the real state of things. The masses are not behind the classes in claiming and working for the status of political freedom for India. We are sure that people in England as also in the rest of the world will no longer be hypnotised by the so-called moral bindings of a trust which has worked such an economic havoc as to make it impossible for millions in India to obtain one meal a day. It will be far better to leave the Indians to manage their house after such results of the so-called sacred Trust. It is high time that the imperialistic die-hards and their adherents and allies in England and India should know that it is not possible for such a trust to continue any longer in India under the conditions hitherto maintained. The world requires free help and co-operation from three hundred millions of civilised people in India in carrying out the aims of world peace and well-being of the human race and the Indians have felt the force of the call and they will continue the agitation for political freedom with growing national insistence.

CONGRESS MENTALITY.

The premier institution in India which has been steadily working for the political education of the country with its branches all over the country since 1884 is the Indian National Congress. Numerous other institutions for social and political reform both among the Hindus and Mahomedans have emerged from the Congress movement. All have been working with the same aim for the regeneration of the country and its people. It is quite natural that the country should insist on Congress mentality as the necessary qualification for members attending the Round Table Conference promised in the Viceroy's announcement. The phrase connotes selfless patriotic devotion to the interests of India and the Indians. It is not meant to convey an idea that the Congress monopolises this virtue although it is clear enough that it represents it. The phrase certainly excludes British imperialists in India both Indians as welll as non-Indians. British imperialism is naturally represented by the British bureaucracy in India and their adherents and allies in this country. All parties in India should be called by the Congress to a conference and a list should be prepared of members who should attend the Round Table Conference in London and the same be submitted to the British Government in good time before the date of the Conference. One great advantage from such a representative conference of Indian nationals will be to open the eyes of the British public and the rest of the world to the real state of things in India and to give the lie direct to the numerous misrepresentations and old stories circulated by interested persons in furtherance of the die-hards' agitation in England.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Inconvenient.

Dr. Schacht's memorandum submitted to the German Cabinet in which he supports the Young Plan for the solution of the Reparations question, but declines all responsibility for its enforcement "if its recommendations are not respected by all the countries concerned" is very inconvenient in its appearance, from the point of view of the Finance Minister of the Reich. Dr. Schacht is the President of the Reichsbank and much depends upon the attitude which he and along with him the heads of big banking and financial concerns in Germany take in regard to this matter. The German Government is anxious to show to the other signatories of the Hague Agreement that Germany is ready to stand by it, but Dr. Schacht's pertinent reminder that others too have their duty to perform is sure to create hostile criticism in France. This will delight the German Nationalists, but it is sure to increase the difficulties of the German Cabinet. That is why it is extremely desirous to obtain a vote of confidence on its Reparations as well as general policy.

A Great Scientist.

India has the good fortune of welcoming to her shores Dr. Serge Voronoff, the eminent "rejuvenation" expert. The visit of this savant should prove of immense interest to the medical profession and of great physical benefit to all those who are suffering from debility. His method of rejuvenation by grafting monkey glands has had a remarkable success in Europe and America and the result of his treatment of Indian patients will be awaited with great interest. Dr. Voronoff proposes to be in this country for a period of three months and will afford the medical profession an opportunity of becoming closely acquainted with his methods through his lectures and demonstrations. To agriculturists also his visit should be of economic benefit, as Dr. Voronoff has made experiments on domestic cattle for improving their breed.

Crying Evil.

In its memorandum to the Royal Commission on Indian Labour the Deccan Merchants' Association has done well to draw pointed attention to an evil from which the ryot suffers in his efforts to find adequate rural employment. This evil is assuming grave proportions and its existence affects the healthy development of agriculture and of rural India generally. The memorandum says: "Some of the causes that drive cultivators from the soil to the cities for work as labourers are the gradual disappearance of additional industries in the villages by the side of agriculture, consequent pressure on inadequate land and the resultant insufficiency of produce." In the Deccan which has the misfortune of possessing in some districts a notoriously poor soil the handicap to the peasant is very very great. But in other parts of India too the absence of a well-organised system of cottage industries renders an assured economic existence almost impossible.

A Thought For The Day.

"Subjection to a foreign yoke is one of the most potent causes of national decay."

—E. A. ROSS,
(Prof. Wisconsin University).

His Ignorance.

Salesman—"The great advantage of this machine, madam, is that it is fool proof."

Sweet thing (placidly) "No doubt, to the ordinary kind. But you don't know my husband."

WHAT THE RUNNING TELLS.

Horses That Caught The Eye.

(BY "PILOT".)

Many alleged "good" things went west on Saturday and most backers found themselves at a disadvantage at the end of the afternoon's racing.

Where a favourite did score was when SPANISH WISH trounced the opposition in the Ellesmere Handicap. Harrison's filly has delightful action when properly set going and won so easily as to suggest that she will repeat the performance in a higher classification.

Should Obaid continue to ride as well as he is doing in the early stages of the race season he will be near the top of the tree when winning percentages are being calculated. The great Arab jockey has steered 5 winners up to date and has been placed on several occasions.

NIX had a large following for the Exning Plate. The colt was well away but fell back in the first furlong. When Black called on him again he responded gamely and should have been troubling the winner had Cavern not carried him out when swerving under pressure. How there was no objection is a mystery, for backers of Bence's colt and others who saw the race are emphatic that the three year old was badly interfered with.

Black did not particularly shine on VITA in the opening race of the day. The pony was pushed to the front early and was only beaten out of the first three near home. When the four year old is more judiciously handled he should be troubling the judge, for he is in fighting trim at the moment.

TA'AMA has gone down in my note-book as an improving sort. He appears to have been trusted just a little too early. I thought he ran really well in the Bhulleshwar Plate, Division I. Keep an eye on him.

Greatly expected in the X'mas Plate the best SAXPENCE could manage was a close fifth. The gelding son of Alan Breck was unfortunate in that he had to run his race on the outside, but he was galloping resolutely enough. I shall look for a greatly improved display from him next time out.

Though beaten out of the first three in the Vihar Plate Division 11-A, SULTANA ran well enough to be remembered for a future occasion. Indications were not wanting that the bay mare was more fancied than her stable mate KAYID SAUD, but she just failed to realize expectations.

CLIFTON ABBOT is steadily improving. Obaid rode the colt judiciously and never forced him when he was obviously tiring. Follow this one: he is bound to win at a nice price one of these days.

WOOLWORTH KING'S connections were hard hit by the colt's failure in the big race. The three year old was not as smartly away as most of them and could never quite make up the lost ground in a very fast run race. He struck me as being short of a gallop and this run should bring him on a lot. Trust him again.

AVAR does not shine over a sprint course, but all who saw him run in the concluding event of the day were impressed with the manner he shaped. A longer distance race should see him in the fighting line. Make a note of him.

LADY LUCK is a slow beginner and it took her some time to get going in the five furlongs dash for the Exning Plate. I am advised that she is fast training on and have placed her on my list as one likely to win for us before long.

AHNAF was travelling better than most of them in the race won by PASHA and gave sufficient indication that all is well with him. The pony likes a distance and there are several races that he can win. Make a note of him.

INJEMAN II should pay for a following. He was among the first half dozen or so past the judge in the opening event last week with any undue effort on the part of his pilot. I shall look for an improvement in his running when he next faces the starter.

OCTOBER likes a slow run race and reserves his best effort for the final stages. Watch him over a middle distance.

Add these to your list:—AL BASIL, ORANGE PRINCE, CUL-DE-SAC and ADWAN.

SPORTING GOSSIP FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Star Of Italy's Chance In Classics.

The popular peacock blue and gold jacket of Mr. Eve was carried to victory by Star of Italy in the Wellesley Plate last Saturday. This race is generally regarded as a pointer to the classics to be run off later in the month and as a result Star of Italy will probably be at the head of the betting. Night Jar, the favourite ran second.

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When the Ceylon owned winner of a Viceroy's Cup, came over to Bombay last season he did not capture the imagination as did the great Orange William. Night Jar struck one as being just a good distance performer without any particular brilliance.

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Atreas did not start in the Wellesley Plate. The Chestnut son of Pelops is probably being reserved for the King Emperor's Cup. He has been working well and yet the belief persists that he is not as fighting fit as he was this time last year.

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The Hoyts—father, and son—have at last struck winning vein. C. Hoyt was astride Star of Italy in the big race last week and earlier in the afternoon he induced She Might to give of her best in the Theatre Plate, Division I.

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The brothers S. and A. Wragg have not taken long to open their winning account in India. The former riding at Headquarters caught the judge's eye on Golden Trace in the Cornwallis Plate and the latter was seen to advantage in the Cup events at Madras.

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NEW AMATEUR BOXING CHAMPIONS.

Cpl. McKnight had little difficulty in retaining the light-weight championship this year. He is a fine two handed fighter with a sound knowledge of the boxing game. It is a pity that the popular Donald Chard is not in the country. He should have really extended the soldier.

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The G. I. P. Railway secured the fly weight championship through the medium of A. Perry. This young boxer has made good all round improvement and when his battalion was at the Camp of Exercise at Deolali recently he took the honours there also.

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FAMOUS INTERNATIONAL TO PLAY AGAIN.

The old Cambridge hockey player S. H. Saville, who delighted hockey enthusitsts with his brilliant play over a decade ago, made yet another appearance as a member of the Middlesex county hockey side recently.

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He got his blue as far back as 1911 and still remains one of the finest players the game has seen.

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FORMER WORLD'S LIGHT-WEIGHT CHAMPION.

A huge crowd saw Jimmy McLarrien of Vancouver win a ten rounds decision at Chicago over Sammy Mandell, former light-weight champion of the world. Mandell recently graduated to the welter weight division and so had to forego his title.

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AUSTRALIAN IMPRESSES BILLIARDS CRITICS.

"It was generally believed that Smith in his own home country would at least hold his own against Lendrum, but even the atmosphere of his native Newcastle has not given him the necessary inspiration with the Australian wonder", so writes a critic in the Sporting Life.

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Lendrum makes breaks over 1000 as a matter of course and is not the scoring automaton that some detractors say he is.

Tom Newman, himself, a world's champion in former years considers him the greatest player the world has seen.

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The Prince of Wales will resume his tour of South Africa which was suspended in December last year owing to the critical state of the health of H. M. The King. The principal object of the tour is to continue big game hunting, but certain official engagements will be carried out. The tour will end April.

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KOLHAPUR JOCKEY IN HOSPITAL.

Fred Herbert, the Kolhapur jockey, one understands has contracted pneumonia and has been removed to hospital. It will be some considerable time before he is fit to ride again.

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Jenny Sandison, the lawn tennis champion is to defend her title at Calcutta this season. One of her opponents will probably be a former Weightman cup captain in Mrs. Covell.

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RAJPIPLA HORSE FOR CALCUTTA.

Melesigenes will carry the Rajpipla livery in the Calcutta classics. He has been sent on to Headquarters in the care of R. Wallace and will be ridden by Sibbritt the retained jockey of the stable.

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Khalil Beg, the smart Arab sprinter, has been sold to Mr. Ahmed, who also owns the promising Fakri Pasha, The Chestnut, one understands, changed hands for Rs. 7,500.

HINDUS' BIG VICTORY.

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(Continued from Page 1.

nothing away and although the Hindus made the score they lost five wickets in the making. Navle was the mainstay of the Hindu side in this innings as he was in the first. Playing with perfect confidence he scored freely all round the wickket and it was unfortunate that he should have been dismissed when his side were within just seven runs of victory. It was left to Godambe and Deodhar to do the needful, and strangely enough, the Hindu skipper had the honour of hitting the winning run which was to make the Hindus champions for the year.

DEMONSTRATIONS.

Indescribable scenes of enthusiasm and demonstrations of joy took place after the match. Crowds invaded the field and mobbed the players who fled for shelter to the pavilion. During the closing stages of the match itself when the issue had not yet been decided some enthusiasts in the Hindu Gymkhana tent distributed sweetmeats, taking particular care to feed the ladies. The Hindus had won through sheer determination, but there might have been another tale to tell had the Parsis managed to score another fifty runs in the second innings.

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DETAILS OF THE PLAY.

Play began quietly on Monday morning when Navle and Godambe resumed the Hindu innings. Vajifdar sent down a maiden over from the Bori Bunder end and then Palsetia dismissed Navle with the last ball of his over, Nariman holding him at deep point. (213—6—82.) Merchant joined Golambe and by safe shots the score was hoisted to 220. The latter then drove Vajifdar for a brace and in his next over banged him for four. Godambe completed the over by taking a single and at the other end cut Palsetia cleanly for a like number. When Merchant faced Palsetia he drove the ball straight to the screens for four causing 230 to appear. At this stage Kalapesi relieved Vajiifdar with the leather and his first over brought about the downfall of Godambe who was held in the slips by Palsetia. (232—7—10.) Mehta and Merchant, the Hindu colts, now became associated. The latter faced Vajifdar who had come on at the Gymkhana end and drove him to the covers for a single. At the other end he steered Kalapesi into the gully for a brace, and followed this stroke with another single. He did not survive long, however, for a smart catch in the slips by Palsetia off Vajifdar's bowling sent him back and Ramji came out to take his place at the crease. (233—8—12.)

The incoming batsman's first stroke was a cut for two, while off Kalapesi Mehta sneaked a single. Tip-and-run tactics brought a few singles. The partnership was broken when Ramji touched a bumper and was nicely held by F. Kapadia behind the wicket. (244—9—3.) S. M. Joshi came out to form the last wicket partnership, but the end came when Mehta was held behind the wicket by F. Kapadia. (244—10—5.) The Hindus had batted for just under an hour in the morning and were 38 runs behind their opponents' score.

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PARSIS' SECOND INNINGS.

Seven Wickets Down For 52.

At a quarter to twelve F. Kapadia and B. K. Kalapesi came out to begin the Parsi second innings, the former playing out a maiden over from Ramji. After Godambe had sent down another from the Gymkhana end Kapadia opened the scoring with a glance for a single. Both bowlers were keeping a fine length and no more runs were scored for the next ten minutes. After this Kalapesi touched a bumper from Ramji and was held behind the wicket by Navle. (1—1—0.) Palia joined Kapadia who cut Godambe for a single and allowed the left-hander to face. Palia opened with a soft one to leg which produced a single, but Ramji scattered his wickets with the first ball of his next over. (8—2—2.)

The next man to come in was Vajifdar. Two overs produced only a single and then Ramji appealed successfully for l-b-w against Kapadi (5—3—5.) Ramji's analysis at this stage was 5 overs, 2 maidens, 3 runs, 3 wickets. Colah joined Vajifdar who, however, was well held by Ramji off Godambe's bowling. (9—4—1.) More was to come. When P. Mehta succeeded he was immediately sent back, being declared l-b-w off Godambe. (9—5—0.) It had been a sensational start. Five wickets down in half an hour.

THE FIRST DECADE.

The Parsi skipper hoisted the first decade with a single to off and then Colah drove Godambe into the country for one. Colah obtained another one and then Bahadur glanced the fast bowler to leg for a brace.

COLAH MAKES A STAND.

A single was followed by a nice cut to the boundary for four by the Parsi skipper, and then Colah experienced an anxious moment with Ramji. Two more runs to leg sent twenty up and Kapadia greeted this with an accurate leg shot for four. Colah sent Ramji to the ropes with a beautiful square shot and then hoisted the next decade by scoring a single. A prize bumper went high over Bahadur's head and was declared a wide ball. The same batsman scored two runs to leg while Godambe was smartly smacked to the tents by Colah. In this over Colah lashed out and was lucky to get two runs when the ball was skied into the gully. Colah was playing with great confidence which had a distinctly heartening effect on his side. A fine drive sent the ball to the long boundary and then Kapadia did well to stop a veritable fizzer.

TWO MORE WICKETS.

The same over saw him steer Ramji to the boundary and soon after this the half century appeared when Colah turned Godambe to leg for the maximum. It was fast scoring, 43 runs having been collected in half an hour. Colah did not survive long, however, Ramji completely beating him with a peach of a ball. (52—6—26.) N. D. Marshall came out to join Kapadia, but the latter was soon dismissed when he skied Godambe and was held by the bowler himself. (52—7—16.) Nariman joined Marshall and a little later the teams adjourned for lunch.

PARSIS ALL OUT.

Resuming the game after lunch the Parsis lost Marshall early, Deodhar in the slips bringing off a good catch (53-8-1) Engineer joined Nariman and the score advanced steadily, the latte hitting two successive boundaries off Ramji. Sixty came up amidst applause but soon after this Nariman stepped out to Godambe and was well held in the long field by Pardeshi (64-9-9). The end came when Palsetia was held in the slips off Godambe (64-10-0). The innings had lasted an hour and fifty minutes.

HINDUS BAT.

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BRISK SCORING.

Being set a score of 103 for an outright win the Hindus began their second innings at a quarter to three, Pardeshi and Navle being the opening pair. The attack at the pavilion end was entrusted to Palsetia and his first ball produced a leg bye off Padeshi. Navle then drove the ball for two and then turned it to leg for a like number Off Kalapesi a dangerous stroke by Pardeshi into the gully produced a single, and thus Navle followed with another. Going across to face Palsetia he played out a maiden over. At the other end Pardeshi hit Kalapesi to the ropes on two successive occasions and then snicked the last ball for another. The batsmen were in a scoring mood. A fine pull to the leg boundary by Navle sent the second decade on the board after fifteen minutes of batting. At this stage Pardeshi played a weak stroke to off when he was easily held by Nariman (25-1-15). S S Joshi began his account with a pull to leg for four, and a little later he smacked Kalapesi into the gully for a single. Vajifdar came on in place of Palsetia and was neatly turned to leg for three runs. By taking a single Navle gave Joshi the chance of facing Vajifdar again. Another four followed but in attempting to turn Kalapesi to leg Joshi got his leg in front of a straight one and had to retire. 39-2-12).

WICKETS FALL.

The vacant place was filled by Jai, Nawle scored a single and Jai sneaked another. Two singles were followed by a fine drive by Jai, and the Hindu crack then hoisted the half-century by pulling Kalapesi for three runs. The game was getting quite exciting and cheers greated every stroke. The Hindus met with a disaster when Jai was declared l.-b.-w. off Vajifdar (54-3-13). Naidu came out to replace him and played out the over. Navle sneaked a single and then Naidu opened with another. A few singles and a brace put sixty on the score. The runs came in steadily and the hopes of the Parsis began to wane. Enthusiasm was again aroused when in snick Vajifdar Naidu was brilliantly held in the slips by Palsetia (67-4-9), Godambe joined Navle and began his account with a cut for two runs. A single put 70 on the board and two runs later the teams adjourned for tea, Navle and Godambe being 18 and 3 respectively.

AFTER TEA.

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THE HINDUS WIN.

Palsetia began bowling from the Gymkhana end when the game was resumed after the interval and a single was scored in this over. Navle lifted Vajifdar for a couple of runs and in the next over almost succeeded in putting him on to the press tent. A fine drive for them to the off reduced the required number to 20. Off Palsetia Navle hit another three and in facing Kalapesi he pulled the ball round for four with a hefty hit. Great rejoicing in the Hindu Gym. tent! Thirteen runs to make for a win. Godambe obtained a single and Navle banged Vajifdar for three. More rejoicing and distribution of pedhas in the Hindu Gym. tent. Expense in expectation. Navle scored another single. With eight runs to go Vajifdar continued bowling from the pavilion end and sent down a maiden over. Godambe sneaked a single but in stepping out to Palsetia Navle skied an easy one to Nariman and had to retire (96—5—39). Deodhar opened his score with a short single and repeated this off Vajifdar. A snick by Deodhar for four brought the scores level and a smack into the gully carried the Hindus to victory. They had won five wickets. Great scenes of enthusiasm ensued all over the ground.

PARSIS—(1st Innings).

F E Kapadia, l-b-w b L Ramji	24
B K Kalapesi, c V Merchant, b S R Godambe	23
S H Colah, c C N Mehta, b S M Joshi	23
P Palia, c V Merchant, b S R Godambe	31
H J Vajifdar, c J G Navle, b L Ramji	66
N. D. Marshall, b. S. R. Godambe	63
P. Mehta, l .b. w. L. Ramji	0
B. E. Kapadia, c J. G. Navle b. C. K. Naidu.	5
H. J. Engineer, c. S. R. Godambe, b. L. Ramji	21
F. F. Nariman c. L. Ramji, b. S. R. Godambe	1
S. Palsetia, (not out).	0
Extras	22
Total	282

Fall of wickets:—1 for 39; 2 for 74; 3 for 96; 4 for 129; 5 for 206; 6 for 210; 7 for 224; 8 for 280; 9 for 282; 10 for 282.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
L. Ramji	33.1	11	99	3
C. K. Naidu	9	2	29	2
K. G. Pardeshi	4	0	14	0
S. R. Godambe	21	5	42	4
S. S. Joshi	18	5	32	0
D. B. Deodhar	2	0	12	0
S. M. Joshi	21	8	32	1

L. Ramji bowled one wide ball.
D. B. Deodhar bowled one wide ball.
C. K. Naidu bowled two no-balls
S. R. Godambe bowled one no-ball.

HINDUS—(1st Innings).

K G Pardeshi, c S Palsetia, b H Vajifdar	9
J G Navle, c F Nariman, b S Palsetia	82
S S Joshi, c S H Colah, b H Vajifdar	3
L P Jai, c S H Colah, b H Vajifdar	16
C K Naidu, c S H Colah, b S Palsetia	75
D B Deodhar, l-b-w, b H Vajifdar	26
S R Godambe, c S Palsetia, b B K Kalapesi	10
V Merchant, c S Palsetia, b H Vajifdar	12
C N Mehta, c F Kapadia, b B K Kalapesi	5
L Ramji, c F Kapadia, b H Vajifdar	3
S M Joshi, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	244

Fall of wickets:—1 for 20, 2 for 24, 3 for 50, 4 for 159, 5 for 213, 6 for 213, 7 for 232, 8 for 238, 9 for 244, 10 for 244.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
S Palsetia	29	15	44	2
B K Kalapesi	17	3	46	2
H J Vajifdar	34	10	74	6
P Palia	4	0	18	0
S H Colah	3	0	11	0
F K Nariman	6	0	26	0
H J Engineer	4	0	10	0
N D Marshall	3	0	12	0

S. Palsetia bowled 1 no ball and 1 wide ball.
H. Vajifdar bowled 1 wide ball.

PARSIS—(2nd Innings).

F E Kapadia, l-b-w, b L Ramji	5
B K Kalapesi, c J G Navle, b L Ramji	0
P Palia, b L Ramji	2
H J Vajifdar, c L Ramji, b S R Godambe	1
S H Colah, b L Ramji	26
P Mehta, l-b-w, b S R Godambe	0
B E Kapadia, c and b S R Godambe	16
N D Marshall c D B Deodhar b S R Godambe	1
F K Nariman c K G Pardeshi b S R Godambe	9
H J Engineer (not out)	2
S Palsetia c L Ramji b S R Godambe	0
Extras	2
Total	64

Fall of wickets:—1 for 1; 2 for 8; 3 for 9; 4 for 9; 5 for 9; 6 for 52; 7 for 52; 8 for 53; 9 for 64; 10 for 64.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
L Ramji	16	5	30	4
S R Godambe	15.5	7	32	6

L Ramji bowled one wide-ball.
S R Godambe bowled one no-ball

POONA DAY BY DAY.

INTEREST IN THE QUADRANGULAR MATCH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 8.

The cricket match between the Hindus and the Parsis is being played in Bombay. But such has been the enthusiasm in the public here that the match is almost being played on the pitch of the public mind. Of course, those who could afford to go to Bombay have gone. But among those remaining here every where the talk is about the match, the whole match and nothing but the match. The telephones of the "Kesari" Office and the "Dnyan Prakash" Office are constantly engaged. Passing by the streets even untutored urchins are heard shouting to one another, "Oh, 263 runs with 7 down." Friends accost one another with the play of Mr. Deodhar or Mr. Pardeshi or Mr. Jai. Old men too are taken away with the enthusiasm created by the match and book-worms are seen throwing away their books and for once showing keen interest in the score. But since hearing that today at 3 p.m. the Hindu score was only 58 for 3 wickets, spirits appear to have considerably lowered down.

TEMPLE-ENTRY SATYAGRAHA.

The Satyagraha at the Parvati Temple is going on. So far about 30 batches have practised Satyagraha. The trustees of the Temple have now engaged 'Bhayyas' to defend the doors. Some times the Satyagrahis are roughly handled. The doors of all the Temples are now kept closed. The Satyagrahis are not allowed to occupy the steps of the Temple. They go up to the limit to which they are allowed and read holy books, spin yarn or do some such work. There seems to be little addition to the number of persons joining the batches of the Satyagrahis. The same persons mostly go to the Temple. The Satyagraha Committee has now addressed letters to the District and the Provincial Congress Committees requesting their help for this item of the Congress constructive programme.

AGITATION AGAINST SARDA ACT.

Not very noisy agitation is steadily being carried on against the Sarda Act. Agnihotri Rajwade, a well-known Sanskrit Pandit, is holding in his hall public meetings, for the last month, against the Sarda Act. So far speeches have been delivered by Mr. N. C. Kelkar, G. M. Joshi, K. N. Kelkar, and others. And when there is none else to speak Mr. Rajwade himself discourses at random, on any subject nearly or remotely related to the Sarda Act. A small but intelligent audience of men and women s daily attracted. Those in favour of the Act also are allowed to have their full say. Some times the discussion is too discussive and the speeches run at a target. One regular attendant at the unending lectures wittily remarked that, even if one lecture were to be delivered on every letter of the two words Sarda Act, the series should have been over. But the end is not yet in sight and people in their score continue to attend. There is no doubt that the subject of marriage is being more than threshed out in the course of the lectures.

From the 12th the Gita Jayanti celebrations begin in Poona.

"CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF SUBJECT TO REBEL."

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(Continued from page 1.)

man directing "This way thou shalt not think". It was impossible for anyone at this stage to anticipate the result of this trial but history gave one clear answer to this challenge and it was "It would be a bold policeman who can arrest the growth of ideas."

He submitted that reported cases of England or India were not available for sustaining the contentions of the prosecution. To find suitable precedent, they had to turn either to the trial of Socrates or to the so-called judicial proceedings of the Inquisition period. Two species of humanity had carefully and tactfully been selected by the prosecution for solace and encouragement, first the Nationalists and secondly genuine Trade Unionists. So far as Imperialism was concerned Nationalists and internationalists were the same, but Mr. Langford James propounded that every internationalist was anti-Nationalist. What a sad commentary on men of the Second International! (Laughter).

A MERE CAMOUFLAGE.

It was a mere camouflage to say that the Government was not prosecuting the Nationalist Mr. Sinha asked, what about Kedarnath Salgal who was undergoing sentence for Nationalist offence and was being tried here as an internationalist.

Turning to genuine Trade Unionists Counsel asked what the prosecution meant by genuine Trade Unionists. (1) Was it a man financed by Capitalists to exploit labour, (2) or was it a man nominated by the Government to serve on the legislature and on Royal Commissions even though he had lost his foothold on Labour, (3) or was it a self-constituted guardian of Labour who employed blacklegs to starve others. (Laughter in dock.)

CLASS-CONSCIOUSNESS NO CRIME.

Mr. Sinha declared that all Trade Unionists of the world believed that their elementary duty was to make Labour class-conscious and to organise collective bargaining. Yet here the accused had been charged for educating them in class-consciousness and solidarity. What a crime!

Counsel next drew attention to the Trade Union Act section 17 according to which he submitted that strikes and labour demonstrations and lock-outs could not be used as evidence of conspiracy. He complained that bulk of the evidence in this case consisted of the activities of the accused in connection with strikes and industrial disputes. He showed that the offence of waging war was always treated as more serious but in this case there was no such allegation. So far as depriving the King of his sovereignty was concerned it was no offence and could not be so under constitutional law so long as means employed were not illegal. Section 120-A controlled Section 121.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO REBEL.

Illustrating the point Mr. Sinha gave an imaginary case in which if a number of citizens at a meeting decided to petition to the King for the abolition of Kingship on the ground that it was archaic and expensive and if the King granted that petition his sovereignty would be deprived and there would be no offence. He further discussed the constitutional right of the subject to rebel and in this connection referred to several authorities. Taking the instance of a neighbouring State Mr. Sinha contended that if a "jirga" were to ask Nadir Shah the present King of Afghanistan to vacate the Throne, it could not be considered guilty of treason.

REFERENEE TO TRIAL OF ENGLISH COMMUNISTS.

Adverting to the prosecution's analysis of Sections 121-A and 120-A, Mr. Sinha referred to several decisions of English Courts from the time of Edward III to the trial of 12 Communists in England in 1926, and urged that even in England, where the act of "imagining to deprive the King of Sovereignty" was a crime, prosecution for treason had not taken place in recent times for the mere expression of views against Kingship. If such objects were advocated through illegal methods, then a man was tried for sedition and not for treason. In India "Imagination against the King" was no offence. In this case, however, although no illegal acts had been alleged, the accused were prosecuted for treason.

Counsel quoted copious extracts from the opening address of Sir Douglas Hogg (Now Lord Hailsham) in the recent trial of 12 Communists in England. Sir Douglas had made it quite clear that in England free speech was the right of everybody. He had said: "Every man is entitled to criticise the Government. Everyman is entitled to criticise our public institutions. Every man is entitled to try and persuade his fellow citizens that the Government ought to be overthrown, or that these institutions ought to be changed." How different, exclaimed Mr. Sihaa, was the attitude of the prosecution in this case in which it was contended that the alleged educating of labourers in class consciousness was an offence!

Finally, Mr. Sinha submitted, that unless the methods which the accused were alleged to have employed were proved to be illegal, the accused should be discharged; and even if the methods were illegal they could be tried for sedition only and not for treasonable conspiracy. Mr. Sinha next discussed various documents filed by the prosecution to establish that the Meerut Court had jurisdiction over the case. He had not concluded his arguments when the Court rose for the day.—A. P.

What the People Say

"UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION."

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To The Editor of "The Chronicle.

Sir,—I am glad you have made a very emphatic protest against the method of management of the affairs of the Senate on Friday and Saturday and I think that you have done a great service both to the University and the Vice-Chancellor by unhesitatingly pointing out that these sorts of dilatory tactics on the part of some members and the whole "sorry business" of the point of order and the first day's ruling and the reversal of that ruling on the second day after consulting overnight the late Vice-Chancellor, have created a feeling of misgiving in the minds of many a Senate member. In public meetings, one is prepared for opposition, points of order and even learned-looking legal quibbles, but one expects the Chair to surmount these difficulties with firmness. Whether the ruling of the Chair is right or wrong, one recognises that it stands, but it none the less creates a very bad impression if it lends itself to be so interpreted, even remotely, as if it was all an overnight-cooked-up-hash which was ready to be dished up on Saturday the moment one learned member raised the requisite point of order. The Senate must be dignified in its proceedings and I am sure Fellows are anxious to help; but it would be a great mistake to take it for granted that any rough-riding would be tolerated. Fellows have sought elections to the Senate to see that the University affairs are run on right lines and they owe it to their constituencies to see that they discharge their duties duly.

On the first day Mr. Munshi raised a point of order, suggesting that under the New Act, the Senate had no power to make a direct grant of money as such powers were vested in the Syndicate. If Mr. Munshi's contention is correct, then the Senate would be reduced to a mere debating society with practically no directional powers, a state of affairs that could not possibly have been intended by representatives of the people when they passed the Act. Further what becomes of Section (18) of the New Act which states "The Senate shall be the supreme governing body of the University and shall exercise all powers and perform all duties conferred or imposed on it by or under this Act "as well as all powers of the University not provided for in the Act." Further, power is expressly given to the Senate under Section (18) sub-section (2) clause (e) to make provision, in particular, for the physical training of students; and under clause (ee) to make grants from the funds of the University towards the maintenance of any University Corps while under clause (f) power is given to institute and maintain professorships etc. Does this not mean that by the letter and spirit of the Act the Senate could not possibly have been intended to be placed in a subordinate position in money matters vis a vis the Syndicate? And, yet, legal acumen was led to doubt and argue. Why, one wonders!

The Vice-Chancellor having ruled the motion in order (and Mr. Munshi's point of order as being 'no point' in fact) the business proceeded and what did we find? As soon as Professor Kanitkar had finished moving his resolution for Compulsory Physical training of students in all affiliated Colleges, Mr. Munshi moved his amendment and calmly again suggested to the Senate that they would not be wise in rushing into incurring expense at the very first meeting and that they should refer the matter of details to the Syndicate. At this stage, a proposition was moved to refer back the whole question to the Syndicate for report and the Director of Public Instruction supported the motion, suggesting that the Senate was not a suitable body to consider such an extremely technical question as was involved in deciding whether Compulsory Physical training should be introduced in the Colleges and whether encouragement by way of small grants should be given for the purpose. A similar attempt at delay in the decision of the Senate was made under a point of order that, as the question was not previously considered by the new Syndicate, it was wrong to consider it then. I had raised my protest at the meeting against these tactics, in as much as all throughout, a clear purpose was becoming apparent, to deprive the Senate of the right and opportunity of giving guidance to and keeping check over the Syndicate. Mr. Munshi, Mr. Gupte, Mr. Rawlinson, Mr. Lory and Mr. Hamill, all of them, as it were, appeared to be working for one definite and prearranged purpose. But be it said to the credit of the Fellows that in spite of the Government and nominated Blocks voting against Prof. Kanitkar's proposal for training, they passed it. Let it be said in the plainest language possible that those attempts were strongly resented by many members and the decision to introduce compulsory physical training was received with great joy by the majority of the Senate. Every one felt that on Saturday they would finish up many of the other questions and go back to their homes with the feeling that they had done some work for their Alma Mater. But as said above, Saturday was a day of great disappointment from the point of view of the dignity of Senate. Again Mr. Munshi raised practically the same point of order and the Senate before it could even take a few breaths of surprise, was told that the whole proceedings after the Budget were irregular in asmuch as they were not considered by the new Syndicate and therefore members should quietly go home. Is it at all surprising that Fellows felt and showed resentment? Dr. Viegas wanted to raise a point of order on the point of order raised by Mr. Munshi, but was told he could not do so, and the ruling which was arrived at with the help of the ex-Vice-Chancellor, was read to the Senate. I do not challenge the ruling. It may be perfectly legal. But I do wish that the point was settled the previous day once for all. It is a most pitiful exhibition of the way in which legal quibbles, interpretation and rulings could be used.

The dignity of the University demands that its proceedings should be above suspicion of manoeuvring. If the dignity of the University is not maintained, if it is at any time jeopardised by a clique of men, if at any time the privileges of the Senate are pounced upon by legal quibbles, then I am confident the Senate would most emphatically resent and fight against that sort of attempt and see that no loophole is left.

In conclusion, I wish to sound a warning. Let the graduates and other electorates be wide awake and see that their representatives do their duty by them when the question comes before the Senate.

—Yours, etc.,

S. K. VAIDYA.
Member, New Syndicate.
Bombay, (4),
9-12-29.

"TEACHING OF ZOROASTER."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—"An orthodox Parsee" whose letter appears in your issue of Thursday last is either a tool in the hands of a designing person whose letter he has blindly signed or proves the adage "a little learning is a dangerous thing". He forgets or he did not understand what he wrote in his former letter and he brings in as his witness Mr. Hodiwalla to prove that once upon a time in the hoary past the ancestors of the Iranian and Indian Aryans lived together in Central Asia. That is a fact and I do not question it. What I termed fiction was his ignorant statement that long before they came to settle there the Prophet Zarathustra flourished and that the teaching of the Prophet was corrupted on account of the Iranians coming into contact with the Indians in Central Asia long after the Prophet flourished. That is certainly a fiction. The Prophet flourished long after they separated and descended southwards; the Iranians settling in Persia and the Indians on the border land between Afghanistan and India. The Iranians and the Indians when they lived together as one nation in the Turanian territory that is Central Asia, they imbibed certain notions which broke their moral fibre, against which the Prophet fulminated. For instance they dubbed their kings and queens as 'devas' and 'devis', made their idols and worshipped them as gods and goddesses. Not only good kings but tyrants also were thus dubbed and to appease their wrath they humbly worshipped their idols! The Prophet called these as false gods and goddesses and asked people to desist from this false worship. In the Gathas he has anethematised one of them by name—"isa", vedic equivalent of which is "isha" who is commonly known as "Shiva". The Prophet has also denounced "Yima" equivalent to vedic "Yama" whom the Vedas dub as one of the 'devas'.

Your correspondent takes shelter under the cover of a deceased Dastur whose name he does not reveal but whom he calls "venerable" and "highly proficient in Zend, Persian and Pehelvi teachings". Now it is well-known that certain dasturs make a distinction between the rich and the poor clients whom they dub "reshmi" (silken) and "sutraau" (cotton) and whom they give contrary fatvas. Your correspondent, therefore, must name the Dastur on whom he seems to rely, and to state whether the Dastur acted as he preached and denounced the priests openly.

As regards the recitation of Patet (and not Papet as he terms it, possibly he believes a puppet that he seems to be and Papet are synnonymous) it is clear from the scriptures that final judgment is given on the dawn of the fourth day after one's demise, and that before it is given the Patet (an appeal for mercy) on his behalf by his own family, is allowed, which is quite natural and rational.

I am glad that your correspondent accepts as a fact that ceremonies are enjoined even in the Gathas but he plaintively asks whether they "teach and tell, the laity, thou shall spend spend Rs. 1500 in the ceremony after each of thy departed dead whether thou canst afford it or not" etc. Well I have repeatedly said in these columns and elswhere that no part of the scriptures and no part of the Zoroastrian literature makes it incumbent on the laity to spend more than they can on the ceremonies for their departed dear ones: on the contrary it is expressly enjoined that to spend beyond one's means on these ceremonies is not only not worthy of merit but is positively sinful.—Yours etc.

M. P. MADAN.

Aerial Acrobatics In Karachi.

—:o:—

KARACHI, Dec. 9.

A largely attended aviation meeting was held here yesterday evening under the auspices of the Karachi Aero Club with the cooperation of the Royal Air Force and the Imperial Airways Ltd., when thousands of spectators witnessed a number of keenly contested air races and competitions, including the bursting of gas-filled meteorological baloons by daring pilots and dazzling display of aerial acrobatics given by the members of the Club and pilots of the Royal Air Force.

From 3 p.m. to dusk the aeroplanes were in the air performing stunts, competing, participating in formation flying and carrying joyriders, hundreds of whom took enjoyable flights in the Club's Moth planes and the Imperial Airways' liner the City of Delhi.

There were lengthy queues waiting for joyrides. The Air Force Band was in attendance.

The public were also given an opportunity to ascend by lift the airship mooring mast and inspect the arrangements made to receive R-101. The cups and prizes were given away by the first Hindu lady member of the Club to win a pilot's certificate.—A. P.

BRAHMIN TEMPLE OF WAI OPENED TO UNTOUCHABLES.

—:o:—

Bhave Family's Welcome Step.

The office of the Congress Anti-Untouchability Committee, Bombay, sends us the following:

"The temple of Koteshwar belonging to the Bhave family of Wai (Dist. Satara) has been thrown open to 'Untouchables'. Wai is a home of orthodox Brahmins, a place of Hindu pilgrimage, and one of the foremost seats of Brahminical learning in Maharashtra. The family who have thrown open their temple of Shiva to the "Untouchables" is a family of Blue-blooded Chitpavan Brahmins, and their decision to throw open the temple had the joint consent of all the heads of the family. Sjt. S. G. Bhave, pleader, in course of his letter to Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj, Secretary, Anti-Untouchability Committee, writes:

"I am glad to say that the temple of Koteshwar at Wai which is a joint family property of myself and my two uncles has been declared open, even to the untouchable Hindus, from Margashirsha 1st (2-12-29) ..... As a matter of bare justice, the "Untouchables" should be allowed to the very limit upto which "Touchables" are allowed; and none of us is averse to it personally. But in view of those who have worshipped the deity for generations we have not dared to go to that length at one stride. We have, therefore, provisionally improvised a railing within the temple-court in full view of the deity from which spot the "Untouchables" will have the "darshan." If the efforts of persuading the orthodox is allowed to be pursued in the proper atmosphere we hope to do away with the present railing and see that all visitors to the Temple have a look at the deity from a fixed spot without any distinction whatever. Then alone we would consider to have acquitted ourselves in the discharge of our duty.

What has been done was overdue; and we have been long convinced of the justice of it. We consider it a bit of a privilege to have been instrumental in throwing open this temple, and are thankful to you for having deputed Sjt. Pundalikji from your Committee to help us."

NARAHAR SHASTRI WELCOMES MOVE.

The office of the Congress Anti-Untouchability Committee, Bombay, sends us the following:

Sjt. Narayan Shastri, Marathe, the well-known Hindu divine and director of the famous Sanskrit Pragna Path-shala of Wai, has expressed his agreement with throwing open of Hindu Temples to "Untouchables," and has written a letter to Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj in the course of which, referring to Sjt. S. G. Bhave Vakil's having thrown their family temple of Koteshwar open to "Untouchables," at Wai he says:—

"It is desirable that temples are thrown open to the erstwhile "Untouchables" through methods of persuasion and without wounding the sentiments of the caste-Hindus as far as possible. I am happy over what has been accomplished by such peaceful means."

Indian Historical Records Commission.

—:o:—

APPOINTMENT OF CO-OPTED MEMBERS.

The Government of India have appointed the following gentlemen as co-opted members for the next session of the Indian Historical Records Commission which will be held at Gwalior on the 21st and 22nd inst.

1. Mons. A. Balasubraminium Pillai, representative of the French Government in India, Pondicherry. 2. Dr. R. C. Mozumdar, Professor of History, University of Dacca. 3. Mr. Mesrovb J. Seth, Calcutta. 4. Mr. R. D. Mehta, Calcutta. 5. Mr. A. Ghosh, Advocate, High Court, Calcutta. 6. Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A., PhD., Carmichael Professor of Ancient Indian History and Culture, University of Calcutta. 7. Mr. Y. K. Deshpande, Pleader, Yeotmal (Berar). 8. Shrimant Sadasiv Rao Khashe Sahib Pawar, Home Member to the Gwalior Government. 9. Sardar Rao Bahadur M. V. Kibe, Deputy Prime Minister of Indore. 10. Lady Kamalabai Kibe. 11. Sardar Madhav Rao Babasahib Phalke, Gwalior. 12. Sardar Anand Rao Bhau Sahib Phalke, Gwalior. 13. Mr. S. R. Bhagwat, Inspector General of Records, Gwalior. 14. Dr. Y. G. Apte, late Inspector General of Records, Gwalior. 15. Mr. M. B. Garde, B.A., Superintendent of Archaeology, Gwalior. 16. S. Gaur, Special Officer, Records, Gwalior. 17. Captain G. V. Modak Assistant Adjutant-General, Gwalior. 18. Mr. B. R. Tambe, Registrar of Education, Gwalior. 19. Mr. A. Saquib, Professor, Victoria College, Gwalior. 20. Mr. V. S. Phatarphekar, Gwalior. 21. Mr. G. B. Makoday, Gwalior. 22. Mr. J. Van Manen, General Secretary, Asiatic Society of Bengal.

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EDUCATION IN INDIA.

—:o:—

Atiya Begum's Views.

The "Manchester Guardian" writes:

The subject that has brought Atiya Begum, a Muslim lady, from Bombay on a two month's visit to England is to proclaim her belief that educaiton in India, especially elementary education and more especially the education of girls, is in a thoroughly unsatisfactory state. She declared that during the past fifteen years it has been going from bad to worse, and has now become so bad that a series of conferences have been held to discuss what can be done. She thinks the only solution is that the Government should take over the schools which are now run by local authorities, and remodel the whole system, and provide properly trained teachers.

Education, she says, is the most urgent of India's present needs, and a good, solid education on cosmopolitan lines would solve most of the religious and social problems that are now the cause of so much unrest. For this reason she is evidently impatient with all the Indian reformers, who do not put education first among their demands. The education of Indian girls seems more important to her than that of the boys, since it is the mothers who have most to do with the children.

Atiya Begum says that vast sums of money are allotted to education, and absolutely thrown away.

BOMBAY EXPERIMENT.

Atiya Begum, who has been visiting some of the London County schools, has original ideas on education, and she is carrying these out in a girls' school she established last year in Bombay. She has between 40 and 50 pupils and eight cultured women teachers who teach 22 subjects, including English, Persian, Urdu and Arabic, History, Mathematics, Literature, Handicrafts and domestic science. The ages of the pupils range from four years to sixteen, and as the classes are arranged not according to age but according to knowledge of the subject the oldest pupil may find herself seated in class beside the youngest. Their studies are intensive. They have one holiday a week and they do all the housework, as the principal considers the exercise keeps them healthy. Every pupil is to be trained for some vocation.

The Indian children are very brilliant and Atiya Begum believes they should begin their education at a very early age, and that by the time they are 14 or 15 they should have such a solid groundwork that they will be ready to take their place in adult life. It is by some such system as this that she believes the very much needed future women teachers of India should be trained. She believes that English should always have an important place in the curriculum and attaches great importance to the study of Persian, since that is the key to history, philosophy, and a rich literature.

Atiya Begum is very anxious to get an appointment as honorary advisor on Moslem Female Education in India and is asking that she should be given an eight or twelve months' trial. It should be said that she is the wife of the wellknown artist, Mr. Fyzee Rahamin, one or two of whose pictures are in Tate Gallery. Mr. Rahamin painted two of the domes in the Imperial Secretariat at Delhi.

ISLAM IN ENGLAND.

—:o:—

Current Topics.

(From A Correspondent.)

London, Nov. 20.

On Friday last an interesting event occurred in the shape of an Arab funeral. The deceased, Ahmad Musa, Arab, had died in the Dreadnaught Hospital at Greenwich. Mr. Abdulla Day, General Secretary of the Western Islamic Association, was called to the hospital, and superintended the preparation of the body for burial. This Arab was destitute, and appeal was made on his behalf to the Committee of the Indigent Moslem Burial Fund, on which sit Lord Lamington, Col: the Hon: Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Dr. Khalid Sheldrake, and Mr. Waris Ameer Ali. Mr. A. S. M. Anik, the Hon: Treasurer, responded in the name of the Managing Committee, and arrangements were made with the London Necropolis Company, for the burial in the Muslim cemetery at Brookwood, Surrey.

A company of Arab and English Muslims assembled behind Dr. Khalid Sheldrake, who acted as Imam, and after an impressive Janaaza Service, the body was committed to the grave.

Col:—the Hon: Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan is proceeding to India very shortly. During the period in which he has been in England he has charmed everyone, and as a Life Member of the Western Islamic Association he has attended the Muharram and Maulood-en-Nabi celebrations by that body.

FAUNA OF INDIA.

Mr. Waris Ameer Ali delivered a most interesting lecture before a distinguished audience at Caxton Hall under the auspices of the East India Association on "The Fauna of India." Lord Lloyd occupied the chair. Among those who were present were Lady Simon, Sir Harcourt Butler, F. H. Brown, Dr. Khalid Sheldrake, Fyzee Rahamin, and Attiya Bebum.

PALESTINE DEBATE.

On Nov. 25th, an interesting debate will take place between Professor Brodetsky, of the Zionist Committee, and Jamal Husseini, Secretary of the Palestine Arab Executive, who has taken the place of Dr. Khalid Sheldrake in representing the Arab point of view. Being approached immediately he arrived, he consented to do so. The debate is organised by the Union of Democratic Control. The Palestine Relief Fund opened by the British Red Crescent Society, registered as a charitable Society, on whose Board sit His Highness the Aga Khan, Lord Lamington, Mr. J. Nicholson, and other prominent men, and of which the Hon: Treasurer is Mr. A. S. M. Anik, has received valued support from that vigorous Islamic organisation "The Muslim Missionary Society of Ceylon." Thanks to the activities of its Officers and Secretary, the "Palestine Relief Fund" has been considerably augmented, and an expression of thanks has been sent to Mr. A. J. A. Cader, the Hon: Joint Secretary, by the British Red Crescent Society we are pleased to note the many activities of this body, which stands in the front rank of progressive and orthodox Islamic Societies in the world.

Cardiff, Wales. The local Branch Secretary of the Western Islamic Association has been fighting the case of an Indian seaman, whose sight was endangered on a vessel which put into this Port. Thanks to the Association's splendid organisation, relief has been accorded, and the claim of the sailor pushed forward in no uncertain manner.

A Cardiff Arab, whose premises were threatened with seizure, although not a member of the Association, travelled to London to place his position before Dr. Khalid Sheldrake. It was a happier man who returned to this Welsh Port, armed with a letter to a solicitor to take up his case, and immediate relief afforded. He was entertained hospitably by members of the Association, and left vowing eternal gratitude.

Mr. Abdulla Day to visit India. This active General Secretary of the Association is preparing to leave for India, Afghanistan, and Ceylon early in the New Year. Mr. Day is no stranger to India, and whilst he will be missed sorely in England, yet it is felt that he can present to the Indian public the correct state of Islamic affairs in this country. He has also been invited to visit Kabul, and will then go on to Ceylon, where he will visit the Muslim Missionary Society of Ceylon.

BENGAL CONGRESS DISPUTE.

—:o:—

Dr. P. Sitaramayya On The Controversy.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

"It is hardly fair for a judge and Commisssioner to participate in such a controversy", said Dr. Pattabhi Sitarammayya when asked by the Free Press what he has to say on the allegations made in the letter of Mr. Kiransankar Roy. "Such things as are mentioned are of daily occurrence in the courts of the country. As for the personal portion of the letter, you do not expect me to protest my innocence or parade my purity."

Dr. Pattabhi is leaving for Madras to-morrow.—Free Press.

POLICE FORCE IN U. P.

—:o:—

Sir MalColm Hailey On Its Work.

MORADABAD, Dec. 8.

The speech which His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey made at the Police Parade here was of more than usual interest. His Excellency observed that day in and day out the police had its routine duty to discharge and the public must judge the capacity of the force by the quality of the every day protection afforded to the every day citizen rather than the success attained in dealing with spectacular forms of crime. The measure of success of the force greatly outweighed any failure which they occasionally had to admit and it was best seen in the growing tradions which distinguished the force at large.—A. P.

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THE WHITLEY COMMISSION.

—: o :—

Boycott Procession Parades Nagpur.

NAGPUR, Dec. 9.

The B. N. Railway workers of Nagpur celebrated their second lockout anniversary. About two thousand workers attended. Diwan Chamanlal, M. L. A., Mr. Fuley, M. L. C., Raizada and many workers addressed the meeting impressing on workers the need for self-reliance and self-help. Yesterday morning Mr. Ruikar and Mr P. M. Naidu organised a procession of about 300 G. I. P. workers preaching boycott of Whitley Commission. Procession went round the principal streets of Indian quarters.—A. P.

VICTIMISATION OF WORKERS.

—: o :—

Labour Union Official's efforts Avert Strike.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 8.

There was a strike for two days in the Sayaji Mills at Baroda. The Secretary of the local Labour Union went there and found that the alleged cause of the strike was victimisation of workmen for joining the Labour Union which has been recently formed in Baroda. The Secretary saw the Agent of the mill who promised to attend to the grievances of the men and in case a settlement could not be reached to submit the matter to arbitration. The men were then advised to resume work unconditionally which they have since done.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

—: o :—

Appeal For Unity.

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read the statement issued by Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose President-elect of the Trade Union Congress on the Nagpur split and I heartily endorse his appeal to that section of right wingers who have chosen to secede, to stand by the Congress, at such a critical juncture in the history of the Trade Union movement in India. I also fully agree with his views regarding the events at Nagpur. I also agree with him that the left wingers ought to have a place in the Congress, for the growth of the Trade Union movement in India. The Congress cannot always and for all time remain as an organisation to represent the views of the Moderates. At present there are three types of mentalities in the Trade Union movement in India, that is, the Communist, the Nationalist and the Moderate mentality or, to put it more correctly, there are the Cmmunists on the one hand and genuine trade unionists of the left and right wing on the other hand. In addition to these, there is a third group who are politicians first and trade unionists afterwards. There is now a demand on behalf of the right wing trade unionist to purge the Congress of the Communists. They also do not like the entry of the politicans in the ranks of labour because they fear that are entering the trade union movement to exploit labour for political purposes. The Communists on the other hand are anxious to purge the right wing trade unionists from the Congress and capture the Congress, and affiliate it to the Panpacific Secretariat and the third International. So far, the Congress has resolved not to affiliate to foreign bodies like the second International of Amsterdam of the Third Internatinal of Moscow, but to concentrate its attention for a thorough 100 per cent. organisation of Labour in India. After Labour is thoroughly organised there will be time enough to think of the international aspect of Labour. The Communist do not want the Trade Union Congress to deviate from the international aspect and restrict itself to the national aspect. They, however, want to affiliate it to the Third International and with this end in view they frustrated the attempt of the right wing trade unionists to affiliate it with the Second International at Jharia last year. Pandit Jawharlal Nehru, the President of the Congress, in his presidential address this year rightly advised the Congress not to affiliate itself either to the Second or Third International but to keep clear of these rocks. I entirely agree with his view. No greater disservice would be done to the cause of Labour either by the Communists or the Trade Unionists by dividing the ranks of labour at such a critical juncture, on the international issue. No doubt the international or world aspect should not be ignored, but since there are acute differences of opinions and views, it is advisable in the interests of Labour to keep clear of both the internationals. I would, however, suggest that instead of the internationals, we should have a world Congress of workers of the world. We should hold such congresses every year in all countries turn by turn. To begin with, I would suggest that we hold such a congress in India in 1931. I had tabled such a resolution in the Congress this year at Nagpur. Genuine trade unionists are also fed up with the Geneva show so far as Indian Labour is concerned nothing substantial has come out of the annual deliberations and conventions at Geneva. My friend Mr. N. M. Joshi himself raised this point at the last conference at Geneva and uttered a note of warning that unless something substantial was done at Geneva, Indian Labour would turn its eyes to Moscow who was giving larger offers and promises for the welfare of Indian Labour. Besides, these trips to Geneva at Government expense have a great demoralising effect on trade unionists who attend the Congress specially for trying their chance for Geneva There is a regular canvassing for Geneva. They forget all other trade union problems. This sight to a genuine trade unionists like myself is sickening. The Congress must put a stop to such a state of things by putting a ban on Geneva. Then the Trade Unionists will attend the Congress for tackling problems of Labour.

As regards the recognition of the Girni Kamgar Union no body was against the recognition. The only dispute was as regards the membership. The Girni Kamgar Union claimed a membership of 54,000 on the strength of the report in the "Labour Gazette". This question was fully considered in the credential committee consisting of myself Mr. Fuley, Mr. D. B. Kulkarni, Mr. Shivarao, and Pandit Jawharlal Nehru with Mr. Bakhale as Secretary. The committee after full discussion could not come to an unanimous conclusion. It, therefore, informed the executive council about the three views of the members. Some members recommended a membership of 25,000, others 40000, and the third view was for 50000. At the time of voting, the proposition for membership of 54000 was thrown out and my motion for 40000 membership was carried by the casting vote of the president, Pandit Jawharlal Nehru. The right wing trade unionists wanted to give a normal membership of 6000 to the Girni Kamgar Union which was hardly fair, in view of the fact that even in the credentials committee the lowest membership recommended was 25000. This would make no difference in the voting power of the Girni Kamgar Union on the executive councill whether a nominal membership of 6000 or larger membership of 40,000 was given. In any event they were entitled to a membership of 4 members on the executive. No doubt it did make a difference so far as the voting power in the open Congress was concerned. Even then in open Congress the total voting power of the Girni Kamgar Union the G. I. P. Railway Union was 350 out of 917 votes. Even then the right wingers had an also absolute majority in the Congress and they had no reason to withdraw from the Congress after they were defeated on the resolution of the Whitley Commission. I fully agree with the view of Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose that the several non-Communist trade unionists who voted for the Girni Kamgar Union, did so because the union was suffering from a good deal of oppression and deserved support and that their vote did not imply that in all matters they would side with the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union. In the same way there was honest difference of opinion on the issue of the boycott of the Whitley Commission. This does not imply that those trade unionists who voted for the boycott of the Whitley Commission would vote with the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union in all matters.

My own view is that the right wingers have acted with undue haste and taken a wrong step by seceding from the Congress after they were defeated on the resolution for the Whitley Commission. I hope that in the interest of Labour and for its solidarity they would reconsider their decision and respond to the appeals of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose and join the Congress. I appeal to all Trade Unionists in India to stand by the Congress in this hour of peril and at such a critical juncture. We must not desert the parent body. I also heartily support the suggestion of Sjt. Subash Chandra for calling a conference of both wings sometimes this month in orde to smooth the differences and prepare the way for joint action. I pray that his effort be crowned with success. I would suggest that the conference should be held in Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

F. J. GINWALA.
Bombay, Dec 7.

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ACT UP TO CALCUTTA RESOLUTION.

—: o :—

Tamil Nadu And London Conference.

MADRAS, Dec. 8.

The Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee met this morning in the Mahajana Sabha Hall, Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar presiding. There was a large attendance of members, among those present being Messrs. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, A Rangaswami Iyengar, S. Satyamurthi and C. Rajagopalachari. On the motion of Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan, the meeting adopted the following resolution:

THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

"Ths Committee is of the opinion that in view of the entirely unsatisfactory nature of the pronouncement of the Viceroy, and especially in the light of the events that have subsequently happened. The resolution of the Calcutta Congress should be given effect in its entirety by the Lahore Congress and the Congress should have nothing to do with the proposed Round Table Conference."

BOYCOTT VICEROY'S VISIT.

The meeting also resolved, in view of the visit of the Viceroy, to draw the attention of all Congressmen in the Legislature, the Corporation of Madras, and other local bodies, to the Calcutta resolution relating to abstention from durbars, levees and other semi-official functions.

The meeting condemned the "repressive" policy of the Government in this Province despite the general demand for amnesty for political prisoners.

The election of delegates to the Lahore session of the Congress was then proceeded with. It is expected that about 220 delegates will attend the Lahore session from Tamil Nadu.—A. P.

WOMEN'S CRY FOR REFORMS.

—: o :—

Gujarat Conference Resolutions.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 8.

Resolutions were passed at the Gujarat Provincial Women's Conference held this evening congratulating Rai Saheb Harbilas Sarda on his successful efforts in getting his Child Marriage Bill passed through the Legislative Assembly and urging Indian States to pass similar legislation with a view to preventing persons from going there to evade the law.

Resolutions were also adopted urging the Government of India to appoint a committee to suggest changes in the Law of Inheritance with a view to recognising the rights of women and pass legislation prohibiting polygamy.—A. P.

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LONDON TOPICS BY AIR MAIL.

(BY SUNDER KABADI.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

A meeting of the Independent Labour Party Parliamentary Group was held at the House of Commons on Tuesday, when Mr. Maxton presided, to consider the attitude of to be adopted towards the Unemployment Insurance Bill. Eighty members of the L.L.P. in the House were present, in addition to the Headquarters officials of the Party. At the outset a general discussion took place on the question of procedure and as to whether the decisions which were to be arrived at were binding on all members of the Group. Eventually two motions were put to the meeting and carried. The first was to the effect that "this Group supports the Government on the second reading of the Bill." The second resolution instructed "the executive of the I. L. P. Group to draw up amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Bill and to submit such amendments to the Consultative Committee of the Parliamentary Labour Meeting, and upon receipt of replies from the Committee to call a further meeting of the Group." Before the meeting adjourned, Mr. Maxton announced that it was his intention to accept responsibility for putting down a reasoned amendment to the second reading of the Bill and to approach every member of the I.L.P. to support the amendment in the lobby. Mr. Maxton's reasoned motion reads thus "this House records its profound regret that the Bill, while abolishing the Fourth Statutory condition for the receipt of benefit, imposes a new condition which still leaves the burden of proof of his search for employment upon the applicant for benefit, which does not provide a pound a week for an adult unemployed man, ten shillings for his wife and five shillings for each dependent child, and leaves young persons inadequately provided for; and which fails to restore the waiting period to three days as in the Act of 1924." He was able to enlist the support of as many as 32 members, including David Kirkwood, Fenner Brockway Oliver Baldwin, son of Stanley Baldwin, Miss Jennie Lee and John Wheatley. The present arrangement is to carry the debate ober until Monday and to take the division about dinner time on Monday evening. It is, however, not certain that Mr. Maxton's amendment will reach as the Conservative amendment for the rejection of the bill has precedence. This motion condemns the bill as imposing "grave additional burdens on the country without doing anything to lesson unemployment". In view of the speech delivered by the Prime Minister on Tuesday any a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party it was not expected that the dissentients would go so far as to table this amendment and the backing of 33 for the amendment, therefore, gives the revolt some importance.

CONSERVATIVES' FAILURE.

Cheers and counter-cheers were mingled with interruptions at the Albert Hall on Thursday when 400 delegates—2000 of them were women—held what was virtually an enquiry into the causes of the Conservative Party's failure at the General Election. It was the opening day of the two-day conference of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations. Those on the platform included 40 peers and 150 M.P.s. Mr. Baldwin was not present—a fact adversely commented on by one of the delegates. He said "the best men of our party are not present. We ought to have Mr. Winston Churchill, bricklayer and Chancellor of the Exchequere to deal with tariffs and Free Trade." Although strong criticism of the Central Office was expressed by some delegates, an amendment was carried by a large majority expressing appreciation of the work of the Central Office, and satisfaction at the appointment of a sub-committee of inquiry into the relationships of the National Union, the Central Office and the Leader of the Party. Mr. Baldwin addressed a mass meeting in the night to an audience of about six thousand people. He said he had never known promises so wild as those which were uttered at the last election. After all the statements on unemployment from Labour platforms in July in the House of Commons—a very different place from the soap-box—the Lord Privy Seal said, speaking of the live register, something which differed materially in October. In short the Labour Government had made no headway in solving the unemployment problem except to talk about mixed bathing and the kiddies in the parks. He concluded "with such an heritage from the general election, the Government carried into office the seeds of their own dissolution."

Mr. MacDonald, speaking last night at the dinner of the Royal Society of Medicine, at the May Fair Hotel, at which Lord Dawson of Penn, the King's doctor, presided told the following story:

"I happened to be for the first time in my life in Buckinham Palace and I asked who a man of distinction was and was told he was Lord Dawson. After the feast was over this man whose dignity had attracted my eye came up to me and in an extraordinarily familiar way—a way which shocked my sense of the proprieties—held out his hand. I looked at him and he said" have you forgotten me? I said, "I do not think we have ever met before". "Then he reminded me he was the man whom I once knew as a medical student and the last time we had met before that occasion we had issued into Gover-Street towards midnight after a most respectable supperd. We were going the same way up to the north of London. We looked at each other. He said to me" How much have you got? "I, having a hurried glance at a few odd coppers, said to him," How much have you? And our combined wealth was insunicient to save us from walking from the south end of Gover-Street to Holloway Station after midnight. Now with all your capacity to forecast what is going to happen, if you had been a third party that night over forty years ago, could you have said to both of us: Gentlemen, you will bid each other good-night to-night at the corner of Holloway Station and it will be your fate not to meet again until you are invited as guests of His Majesty to partake of his hospitality in Bukingham Palace"?

T. P. O. CONNOR.

With the death of T. P. Connor one can say that it is a unique and a well-loved figure that has passed away from this world. His long and secure tenure of an English seat gave him a position apart in politics, and a natural tactfulness helped him to use it to the best advantage. "Dear Tay Pay" was the inscription upon a wreath that was laid upon his grave in the Catholic Cemetery at Kensal Green on Thursday afternoon. The words expressed perfectly the affection that everyone felt for the old politicians and journalist who, busy in so many fields of activity through a long life, made a multitude of friends and no enemies. The congregation that gathered was one of the most representative that has mourned the death of a public man for years past. The Prime Minister was there, also the Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. Lloyd George, a very old friend, came with his wife and daughter Megan. The pall-bearers were all ex-members of the Irish Parliamentary Party, and sitting in the congregation were many of T. P's. fellow-fighters in the days of the Home Rule struggle. Dense crowd waited outside the cemetery and the grave had to be roped off to keep back the throng. Wreaths from all parts of the British Isles were laid on the grave, which included one from the Lord Mayor of Liverpool.

Mr. George Lansbury speaking at a public meeting which brought the annual conference of the "No More War" movement to a close, said it was now quite fashionable to talk of universal disarmament because certain treaties had been signed and statesmen continued to talk of the horrors of war. While they talked of peace, sang of peace, and prayed for peace, chemists and scientists prepared for war. The submarines and aeroplanes were far more deadly than dreanoughts and poison-gas far more potent for evil than the rifle and machine-gun. Lady Trevelyan said it was the duty of the parents and teachers to bring the ideals of peace before children from their earliest years. Mr. Fenner Brockway contended that drastically unmistakable evidence must be given of Great Britain's sincerity for peace. Nothing would achieve that so much as a surrender to international control of the waterways such as the Straits of Gibralter and the Suez Canal and the dismantling of naval and military key positions such as Aden and Singapore. If Britain were to startle the world by an audicious gesture of this king, said Mr. Brockway, the effect would be tremendous. It would be real indication of Great Britain having given up warfare as an instrument of naval policy.

TRIBUTE TO MR. GARVIN.

The Prime Minister and men of all parties joined in congratulations to Mr. J. L. Garvin, who has just completed 21 years as editor of the "Observer" at a luncheon given in his honour. Mr. Evelyn Wrench the editor of the "Spectator" presided. The Prime Minister, who had been expected to propose the toast of "Many happy returns to Mr. Garvin" wrote: I am sorry and disappointed to find that I cannot be present. Mr. Garvin is one of the most distinguished of that long line of editors who were men of independence of mind and who stamped their individuality upon their papers, whose vigour was in no way diminshed because they eschewed sensationalism, who fought hard for principles stoutly held, but never wittingly damaged a national interest for the sake of present advantage. We can congratulate ourselves that he is still upholding that fine quality of British journalism". Mr. Henderson proposed the toast, Mr. Lloyd George supported it and said that Mr. Garvin had treated politicians all in turn with a broad impartiality which he (LL.G.) hoped had done them good. Mr. Garvin who was presented with a book containing the autographs of all the guests at the luncheon responded. He said when a man does his duty he must face what is inexpressibly painful—the loss of friends. If he has not that courage he must lose himself.

The British workers' delegation to Soviet Russia is due to sail for London on Sunday next and to reach here on Thursday. The Friends of Soviet Russia Committee are preparing to welcome the returning delegates at a monster demonstration to be held in the Friends' Hall, Euston Road. We are promised intimate stories of the Russian workers, the colour and glow of them, the friendly, happy little things about them which make them loveable and bring them to men like Saklatwala as "comrades in arms."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

In the share market to-day Jutes opened steady after the week-end and fair turnover resulted at generally hardening rates. As the session advanced, however, market eased n sympathy with quieter hession market. In coals a fairly large business was put through at firm prices. Aldih and Hurriladih were popular featuree. Towards the close the prices went n buyers favour. In teas the undertone remained steady but business was restricted. Government securities were dull. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities: Three and a half per cent Government paper 68|3.

Banks: Imperial Bank conty. 324.

Railway: Arrasasaram Light 64.

Coals: Aldih 78|8; Amalgamated Coalfields 16|4; Bansedopore 23|12; Bengal 522|8; Bengal-Nagpore 71|4; Bhalgora 8|14; Bhulanbararee 25; Bokaro and Ramgur 17|8; Burra Dhemo 13|2; Burrakur 16|10; Central Kurkend 16|10; Indian 290; Equitable 29|12; Ghusick and Musit 1355; Hurriladih 179; Kalapahari 24|8; Katras Jherriah 68|8; Nazira 15|8; New Beerbhoom 48|8; Pench Valley 39|8; Raneegunge 40|8; Samla Collieries 9|14; Singaram "A" 1|15; South Samla as. 6; Sudamdih ord. 1|8; Talcher 1|14; West Jamuria 14|10;

Jutes: Adamjee pref. 101; Alliance 472|8; Anglo-India 417|8; Auckland 284; Bally 296|8; Barnagore 263; Belvedere 574; Birla pref. 104|8; Budge Budge 483|8; Cheviot 319; Coledonian 683|8; Clive 35|12; Craig 4|12; Dalhousie ord. 488|8; Empire 61; Gourepore ord. 410|8; Howrah 52|8; Hukumchand ord. 28; Kamarhatty 619; Kankanarrah 507; Lansdowne 265; National 28; Northbrook 65|6; Orient 310; Presidency 14|4 Reliance 81|4; Standard 405; Union 622.

Teas: Northwestern Cachar 221|8; Seeyok 17.

Rubber: Kedah 3|25.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Iron 2|14; Indian Iron and Steel 13|8; Kumardhubi Engineering 2|12; Marshall and Company 2|6; British India Corporation ord. 2|8; Indian Cables 5|14; Indian Wood Products 10|4; Midnapore Zemindary 131; Calcutta Steam Navigation 145; Port Shipping 23; Carew and Company 9|8; Murree Brewery 156.—

Exchange: Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling five and tweny-nine-thirty-seconds pence and Demand Drafts wee one shilling five and fifteen-sixteen pence.—A. P.

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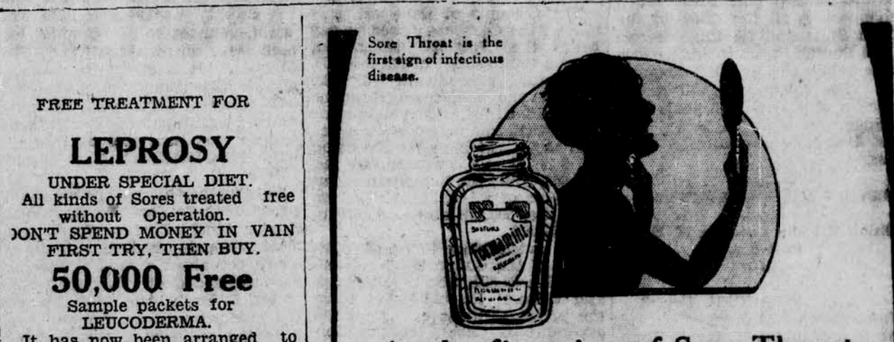

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1929.

HAVOC WROUGHT BY VIOLENT GALES.

Harrowing Account Of Ships Sunk And Lives Lost.

FRENCH YOUTH'S DARING EXPLOITS.

RUGBY, Dec. 8.

The Exceptionally violent gale which struck southern England on Friday night and continued yesterday, renewed with severity to-day and a forecast indicates the continuance of the stormy weather. At its height the velocity of the wind yesterday reached 108 miles hourly which is the record for England. This figure was recorded at the Scilly Islands. There were many casualties on land and sea.

CARDIFF STEAMER LOST.

Off Hartland point, on the coast of north Devon, a Cardiff steamer "Radyr" (2,000 tons) with a crew of 21 was lost. She was seen appealing for help which, owing to mountainous seas, could not be given and then disappeared. Lifeboats from Appledore and Clovelly attempted to put to sea but the vessels could not be launched. After several unsuccessful attempts a Padsow lifeboat put to sea to search for the survivors, but it is unlikely that any could have survived. The last heard from the vessel before she settled down was that the crew were taking to the boats.

A DARING EXPLOIT.

Reports of many other shipwrecks and disasters at sea during yesterday's gale have come to hand. The crew of small French steamer "Ornais" of Trouville, which went ashore at Penzance probably one their lives to the daring exploit of a young man named Laity. High seas and dangerous rocks prevented the lifeboat from approaching Ornais and the hurricane rendered hopeless the attempts to save the crew by the rocket apparatus. Laity dashed into the sea and gained a rock from which he was able to pass a rope to the "Ornais". While so engaged one of the crew was washed overboard but Laity rescued him. All crew were saved.

Temporary repairs to her rudder having been effected the Blue Star liner "Andalucia" bound from London to South America with 122 passengers was able to dispense with the asssitance of the Admiralty tug which was despatch from Plymouth in answer to her earlier messages. The crew of barge "Mystery" of Harwich which broke away from her moorings in Dover harbour and was driven ashore were saved by breeches buoy. A lifeboat from Newhaven suceeeded in taking off the crew of the fourmasted Norwegian barque "Mogen Koch" which was driven ashore near Eastbourne. Crews of Shoreham and Selsey lifeboats had a very hard time spending the whole of Friday night and part of Saturday at sea in efforts to assist the Hungarian vessel "Honved" which however, was in the end able to proceed. All shipping was stormbound yesterday in Mersey river.

IN THE MOUTH OF DANGER.

Reports from Brest this evening stated that several vessels are in the mouth of danger off Brittany coast. Signals asking for assistance were received late in the afternoon by several wireless stations on the south coast of Ireland and England from the vessels which became unmanageable in the storm and several others reported themselves in temporary difficulties. All Imperial Airways services were stopped. Falling trees and chimney stacks brought down by gale accounted for six deaths on land yesterday.

ITALIAN ART TREASURE.

The progress of Italian steamer "Leonardo da Vinci" which is now believed to be in Bay of Biscay with her fourteen Million pounds cargo of art treasures which are being brought to England for next month's exhibition of Italian art in London is being watched with some anxiety owing to the heavy gales. When she arrives in London she will be piloted to her berth where Lady Chamberlain, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee with Sir Austen Chamberlain and others including probably Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, will extend greetings to Signor Modigliani, Commissioner General for Italy at the Exhibition who is on board.—B. O. W.

(Continued on page 7.)

WORKERS AND LIVING WAGE.

—:o:—

ADVICE TO AHMEDABAD OPERATIVES.

Mahatma On the Award Of The Umpire.

(By Mail.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 7.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued an appeal to the workmen following the award of the Umpire, Diwan Bahadur Krishnalal Mohanlal Zaveri, in which Mahatma Gandhi says that he is grieved as they might have been grieved, because the umpire has not fully accepted their demand. Their demand was perfectly proper, but after accepting the principle of arbitration they must accept the decision of arbitrators or umpire whether they like it or not.

IMPORTANT PRINCIPLE ACCEPTED.

The umpire has accepted one principle which is of great importance from the view point of workers. They have been contending for years that they are not getting even a living wage which they have a right to obtain and from which there can be no reduction. The umpire has accepted ths principle. He agrees that the figures of expenditure which they have produced are legitimate and in comparison with those figures their wages are less On this ground their demand was bound to be fully accepted. But it is their duty to be satisfied with what the umpire has given.

FIGHT FOR LIVING WAGE.

This does not, however, mean that they should give up their effort to secure a living wage. That effort will continue to be made by all legitimate means and they will make that demand at the first suitable opportunity. Meanwhile it is their duty to make good use of the increase in wages which they have got by bettering themselves, by giving up their vices and by increasing their efficiency. They should thank the umpire for the great care with which he had examined their case.—A. P.

POLITICAL PRISONER'S DEATH IN JAIL.

—:o:—

Amritsar Paper's Allegations.

AMRITSAR, Dec. 8.

It has been reported in the Press that S. Banta Singh, a political prisoner died in the Multan Central Jail after a prolonged illness. The local "Akali" publishes a report of the death to the following effect.

When S. Banta Singh was arrested he was only 20 years of age but his weight was more than 200 lbs. It was reduced in the Andamans and other jails. When on return from Andamans, he was transferred to the Multan Central Jail, his weight was 175, lbs. Eight months ago when he had repeated attacks of fever, he was admitted to the hospital several times and his weight was 124 lbs. He was again admitted to the Hospital for high fever on or about the 24th October. It is alleged by "Akali" that in this condition, he was not well treated. Banta Singh complained strong pain in the stomach and on 19th November he died.

HUNGER-STRIKERS' AND THEIR DIET.

It is further alleged by the same paper that Sardars Karam Singh Kartar Singh, Bachint Singh and Thakar Singh observed hunger-strike for about a month when it was suspended on the persuasion of Mr. L. Bodh Raj, M.L.C. but all the four prisoners were made to take the ordinary jail diet.—Free Press.

Corporation contribution Rs. 25,000 while the main items of Exhibition expenditure, power and lighting amounts to Rs. 46,000. construction Rs. 76,000 and amusements Rs. 44,000.—Free Press.

STUDENTS COME TO BLOWS.

—:o:—

Convention Turned Into Condolence Meeting.

SCENE IN ALBERT HALL MEETING.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

Differences between two rival sections of Bengal students since the last Provincial Conference at Mymensingh, manifested themselves at the Convention of the Bengal Presidency Students' Association held in Albert Hall this afternoon under the Presidentship of Mr. Santoshkumar Basu, M. L. C., Admission was by cards and several students, who had failed to secure entrance, forced open the doors which were closed. Immediately there was a clash, resulting in exchange of blows, in the course of which one student received serious injuries.

The President's attempt to restore order having proved abortive, he converted the convention into a condolence meeting, at which homage was paid to the memory of Prof. Lalitkumar of Bangabasi College, who died early this week.—A. P.

Palatial Residence For Soviet Ambassador.

—:o:—

RUGBY, Dec. 8.

Sunderland House, one of the most palatial mansions in the West End of London, has been acquired by the Soviet Government as the official residence of Monsieur Sokolnikoff recently appointed ambassador to Great Britain who is expected in London this week.

As the King will be in residence at Buckingham Palace during next ten days, it is probable that Monsieur Sokolnikoff will present his credentials there early next week possibly simultaneously with the presentation of the credentials by Sir Esmond Ovey, the new British ambassador to Moscow to the Soviet Government. Sir Esmond Ovey was to have left London "en route" for Moscow yesterday, but the cancellation of Channel steamer services owing to storm necessited postponement.—B. O. W.

EDITOR OF "RIYASAT" ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Bhopal States Complaint.

DELHI, Dec. 9.

Sirdar Diwan Singh, Editor, "Riyasat," an Urdu Weekly was arrested this morning at the Delhi Railway station under section 3 of the Princes Protection Act for an article published in "Riyasat" on August 17. The article is alleged to have contained a statement that the present Nawab of Bhopal got his claim to the throne settled in his favour through the efforts of Pandit Motilal Nehru who being lavishly paid went to England and settled the matter with Lord Birkenhead.

Dr. Satyapal who arrived by the same train offered bail, but the Railway Police did not accept it on the ground of want of identity. The accused was then taken to the police station and was released on a bail of Rs. 2000. A prolonged search also was conduced by the police in the "Riyasat" office.

The case comes before the Railway Magistrate, Hosangabad on December 20. Mr. Akram Khan, the Inspector General of Bhopal State Police is the complainant in the case.—Free Press.

Madras, Dec. 8.—Mr. T. Prakasam, M.L.A., is presiding over the Cuddappah District Conference.—Free Press.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

"Imperialistic Tactic To Crush The Weak."

STATES PEOPLE'S PROTEST TO PREMIER.

BOMBAY, Dec. 9.

The General Secretary, Indian States Peoples Conference, Bombay, has sent the following cable to the Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, London:—

"Indian States People are amazed at statements of Benn and Irwin to exclude States People from Round Table Conference. In this connection I invite attention to first part of your letter to Sir John Simon where you say that both these objects can best be achieved by adoption of procedure that will permit of free representation of all points of view. I hope States Peoples Delegation to England conclusively proved that they have their own point of view. Round Table is not meant only for Legal Governments, else only Governors and Executive Councillors could be there. It is not meant only for legislatures and representative Assemblies, else Gandhi would be nowhere. Round Table is for exchange of all views to carve out best whole India constitution. Then why exclude representatives of one fifth of whole of India. Princes are neither accredited nor representatives. The Butler Committee did not hear us, the Simon Commission does not refer to us, you would not invite us. Why? For what fault? It is an imperialistic tactic to cajole the powerful and crush the weak.

We want you to treat whole of India as equal and invite us also to frame whole India constitution where Princes have their rightful place and the people their rightful liberty".—A. P.

Mr. Thurtle Resigns From I. L. P.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Mr. Ernest Thurtle, M.P., has resigned his membership of the Ihdependent Labour Party because the Council of the Independent Labour Party has endorsed the action of Mr. Maxton and other members in voting against the Government on the Unemployment Insurance Bill.

Mr. Thurtle, in a letter to the Secretary denounces "the grotesque conception of democracy" which makes loyalty to the Independent Labour Party and not to the larger body of which it is a part, the supreme test of political virtue.—Reuter.

KING'S VISIT TO LONDON.

Royal Train Delayed.

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LONDON, Dec. 9.

For the first time in the history the Royal train arrived in London late to-day. People who were waiting over an hour in pouring rain cheered Their Majesties King and Queen whose journey from Sandringham was delayed by headwind and floods. They accompanied Their Majesties King and Queen of Denmark who spent the week-end at Sandringham together with the King and Queen of Norway.

The Court will return to Sandringham for Christmas.—Reuter.

HUMILIATING TREATMENT OF INDIANS ABROAD.

Instances From F. M. States And French Colonies.

MR. PRAKASAM'S RESOLUTIONS FOR CONGRESS.

MADRAS, Dec. 8.

Mr. T. Prakasam, M.L.A. intends moving the following resolutions in the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress.

1. This Congress is of opinion that the recent arrest of 15 Sikhs who are British subjects in Ipoh in the Federated Mala States and the banishment of some of them under the Banishment Ordinance of F.M.S. without any enquiry or trial in which they could defend themselves by counsel is unjust and improper and has caused great hardship to them.

2. This Congress is further of opinion that while the Banishment Ordinance of the Straits Settlements expressly lays down that the British subjects shall not be banished, the Banishment Ordinance of the F.M.S. ought not to have been so enacted as to enable the Resident who is appointed by the Crown to banish British subjects in the F.M.S. when the real controlling authority in both is the same and the Sultan or State Council is not vested with any power.

In view of the fact that such provision for banishment denies to the British subjects security of person and property under the British Government in the F.M.S. this Congress requests the Government of India, and the Government of the Straits Settlements and F.M.S. to take steps to get the law of the F.M.S. modified so as to bring it into a line with the law of banishment in Singapore, Penang and Malacca.

HUMILIATING TREATMENT IN FRENCH TERRITORIES.

2. (a) This Congress appeals to the President and Members of the French Republic and the French Government of French Indo-China and Cochin China to put a stop to the practice of taking thumb impressions from Indians in French Indo-China and Cochin China for the following reasons.

1. There is no law or bye-law passed by the French Government to enforce such thumb impressions;

2. It is humiliating and derogatory to the honour and dignity of India that had contributed in no small measure, to the victory of French and other allied powers by the supply of men during the last Great War;

3. Indians should not be treated as a subject race for the purpose of enforcing thumb impressions in view of the fact hat India has her own constitution, which is not a Crown colony and has been recognised as an original member of the League of Nations with a right of separate representation; and

4. Apart from all other considerations thumb impressions that were intended to be taken from old offenders for purposes of identity ought not to be enforced against peaceful Indian citizens of the French country.

INDIAN VICE-CONSUL IN SIAM AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

(b) This Congress is further of opinion that an Indian should be appointed as Vice-Consul to the British Legation in Siam and French Indo-China to give proper assistance and protection to the Indians living in the said countries and also Indian visitors and requests the Government of India to take necessary steps for the appointment of the same and also for putting an end to the illegal enforcement of thumb impressions in French Indo-China.

(5) This Congress considers that the prohibitive duty levied against Indian goods in French Indo and Cochin China has practically put an end to the Indian trade in French Indo-China and China and appeals to the French Republic in Paris and the Government of the French Indo-China to treat India on an equal footing with other European countries and reduce the rates on all Indian goods.

1. There is no law or bye-law —Free Press.

INDIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING.

Steam-ship Owners' Association Formed In Bombay.

BOMBAY, Dec. 9.

At a meeting of Indian Steamship Owners recently held, in Bombay it was decided to form the "Indian National Steamship Owners' Association" representing the entire Indian national shipping interests. The meeting was well attended and was representative of all the interests concerned. Amongst those present were Mr. Walchand Hirachand, C.I.E., and Mr. Shantikumar N. Morarji, Chairman and Agents respectively of the Schindim Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Mr. Kaikobad Cowasji Dinshaw of Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw and Bros., Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., Mr. A. E. Maskati and Mr. Shivkar, Chairman, Director and Secretary respectively of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co., Mr. Jivbhai Dhutia of Messrs. Nawnagar Mercantile Marine Co., Mr. Viswanath of the Malabar Steam Ship Co., Mr. Syed Mahomed of the Eastern Steam Navigation Co., Mr. Alum, Secretary of the Bengal Burmah Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and Mr. Sarabhai N. Haji, M.L.A.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, C.I.E., was in the chair.

After general discussion those present resolved to form the Indian National Steamship Owners' Association and appointed a revisional Committee consisting of Mr. Walchand Hirachand, C.I.E., Mr. Kaikobad Cowasji Dinshaw, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., Mr. S. N. Haji, M.L.A., and Mr. M. A. Master. Mr. Walchand Hirachand was appointed Provisional Chairman and M. A. Master Honorary Secretary. The Secretary was instructed to draft the Rules and regulations and submit to the general meeting for confirmation.

At the meeting, it is understood that there was unanimous agreement in regard to the necessity for an Association to protect and promote Indian shipping interests. The objects of the Association will be amongst others: (1) to discuss and consider questions affecting Indian Merchantile Marine in all its aspects, (2) to attain the advantage of a united action for the representation of Indian shipping interests on public bodies in India and various Imperial and National organisation (3) to make efforts for the spread of knowledge relating to shipping and allied industries and (4) to secure organised action on all subjects relating to the interests of Indian ship-owners directly and indirectly.—Free Press.

EXILES OF NABHA STATE.

—:o:—

Evidence To Be Recorded Before Inquiry Committee.

AMRITSAR, Dec. 8.

Gyani Sardara Singh has issued an appeal to all the exiles of the Nabha State and all the sufferers of the Punjab States to adduce evidence before the Enquiry Committee. The Committee will record evidence at Baladha, Ambala and Ludhiana on the 19th, 20th and 21st December respectively.—Free Press.

BAN ON MUSLIM SPEAKERS.

—:o:—

Prohibited From Entering N. W. F. Province.

LAHORE, Dec. 8.

Information has been received here that Maulana Zaffarali Khan and Syed Ataullah Sha Bokhari while on their way to Derah Ismail Khan to address a public meeting were served with a notice from the Chief Commissioner of North Western Frontier Province prohiting them from entering the boundary of that province.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA CONGRESS.

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Financial Statement.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

The accounts of Calcutta session of the Congress placed to-day before the Finance Committee, show a total receipt of Rs. 5,29,565, and total expenditure of Rs. 5,17,831, the balance outstanding being Rs. 11,734. The accounts of the Congress proper show a deficit of Rs. 36,442, its income being Rs. 2,29,213 and expenditure Rs. 2,65,655, while the Exhibition shows a surplus of Rs. 48,176, its income being Rs. 300,352 and expenditure Rs. 2,52,176

The outstanding items of receipts of the Congress are donations, Rs. 81,891, tickets (delegates and visitors) Rs. 1,36,000, while the principal items of Congress expenditure, are construction charges Rs. 87,000, Volunteer organisation and maintenance Rs. 63,000, Town decoration and procession Rs. 5,500, station reception including special train, Rs. 2,300, Pandal Rs. 22,000, including Rs. 10,000, for Khaddar Exhibition.

The items of receipts consists of rent, Rs. 47,000, gate money Rs. 1,77,527, amusements Rs 28,000,

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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